THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Movements of the Insurgents--Dissensions Among the Leaders--General Condition of Affairs.

The *N. Y. Tribune* this morning contains special correspondence from Havana, giving advices of the Cuban insurrection up to the 21st inst. By this we learn that there were, on November 5th, two or three insignificant disturbances in Puerto Principe (which is a large territory). It is but just to say that these disturbances have considerably increased for the last ten or twelve days, so much so, that the insurgents' forces, at a few leagues from the city, amounted at one time to perhaps two or three thousand men, and greatly excited the fears of the population of both the country and city. It was greatly feared that the latter would fall into their hands.

The troops of the Spaniards consisted of only 500 regulars and the 800 volunteers spoken of. Now it is not known whether this force of two or three thousand men (rebels) was raised in Puerto Principe district, or whether the forces or part of the forces down about Yunas and Port Minati had marched in this direction, so difficult is it to get correct information. The rebels intended, if they could, to take Puerto Principe and make that a base of operations, and then march on to Nuevitas--its port. Seizing upon that, they intended to claim at least belligerent rights, if not more.

But unfortunately for them, the Count of Balmaseda arrived yesterday in ample time to allay all such fears at the aforementioned city, and was, according to the accounts, received with great enthusiasm. The insurgents had published an order commanding the property of all the signers of the address to the Governor-General to be burned or destroyed, as the case might be, and the loyal men naturally felt a great interest in seeing their protectors come along. Five hundred insurgents came forward and claimed their pardon.

Balmaseda will immediately march, it is said, on toward Bayamo, as part of his forces are in that neighborhood, and he expects to capture a good number before his three columns shall have met. Campillo commands one, Lono another, and the remaining forces are under Balmaseda's own immediate orders. The whole amount to between 3000 and 4000 men. The rebels of all the towns and villages in the insurrectionary district are now hold Bayamo.

In a letter of the 11th instant mention was made of the Generals of the insurrectionary army, and also of the one who was looked up to as Commander-in-Chief and President, or head man. It does not seem that any government has been organized, or hardly attempted. And now comes the news in a letter addressed by, it is said, a very trustworthy party to the *Diario de la Marina*, that Aguilera, so far from having come to Havana, as the rumor had it, and gone to New York a few days since with bills of credit for $200,000, has actually written a letter to one of his commercial friends in Manzanillo asking him and the business men of that place to give their adhesion to the movement, and insinuating, in said letter, that there was a disagreement between Cespedes and himself. Their plans, it appears, could not be made to agree. Aguilera, it is said, is now, or was recently in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba. But more--the rumor runs that several others of the chiefs wish to be at the head of affairs, and that there is a considerable split among them. Further, that Cespedes has written one or more letters to Havana to some of his friends, who were to have got up a movement here, and others who were to have operated in the West, accusing them of abandoning him, or what is equivalent, of failing in their promised duty.

Now, you will observe that these are rumors, and in the absence of positive facts nothing more is known. There has been no movement in the West, except the affair at Calendaria, and that was suffocated in a moment. Let it be said, however, in this place, that the insurrection extends over a large scope of country, and is a matter of serious concern. It will not do now to ridicule it as a small affair. To be sure, in one sense it is, as yet, but for all that it has caused an immense destruction of property, and the Government will have to employ strong means to crush it.

Colonel Lono lately made a march with his column to Port Minati in order to get provisions for the troops at Tunas. His report is interesting. Marching out of the former place with his trains he was attacked at various points on the route, but invariably from behind trees and bushes. As soon as the insurgents fired they immediately left in haste. They did not stay to receive his fire. He sallied out at different times and captured parties, and some of their flags. Their banner is a sun on a white field, with stripes of different colors. Two or three only of his force were wounded, as the enemy shot, seemingly, without any attempt at accuracy. The rumor of the surrender of some 200 hundred Spanish troops near Santiago de Cuba has not been confirmed.

Yesterday five Americans and one Creole who arrived in the Bienville were seized by the police before they got ashore. The proper information upon which this action was based had been received in advance of their arrival.

THE POLLARD ASSASSINATION.

Disposal of the Body--The Feeling in Richmond--Hearing of the Murderer.

The body of Mr. Pollard, says the Richmond *State Journal* of Wednesday, was placed in a metallic coffin yesterday evening, and borne to his place on the Grove road. It was accompanied by a number of his friends and admirers, who mourn his early death and remain true to their devotion to him in life. The scene of the assassination was an object of special interest to the people all day yesterday, and up to a late hour of the night. The blood-spots upon the bricks of the sidewalk, and the marks of the scattering shot on the bricks of the office, and the open window opposite whence came the messenger of death, were gazed at by the curious with morbid wonder. There must have been from thirty to forty buckshot in the discharged barrel of the gun, as the side of the house where Mr. Pollard fell was marked by half a score of indentations. The strong feeling in this community against Mr. Pollard has been the legitimate consequence of the course he pursued in his paper, which he had prostituted to the vilest purposes of slander and abuse. No man or woman in the community, high or low, felt secure against its assaults for a moment, and many very worthy ladies and gentlemen have, week after week, been assailed in a most shameful manner, when they were entirely innocent, as in this case, of even a shadow of guilt. Mr. Hanna, who is supposed to have been the real author of the article which was the cause of the murder, although Mr. Pollard was responsible, had a very narrow escape; for if, instead of lagging behind, he had been walking by the side of his friend, the scattering shot might have lodged in his body instead of against the wall. He may congratulate himself that he walks a little slow. Mr. Hanna says that on the previous day he had a presentiment that something would happen to Mr. Pollard; and it was only the night before last, as they were riding out on the Grove road together, while passing by a lonely place, he remarked to him, "Are you not afraid somebody may attempt your assassination in your lonely drives one of these nights?" His reply was that he did not think any one would attack him without warning him of such intention. The presentiment was soon fulfilled.

Young James Grant passed the night in the private office of the Chief of Police, and was well provided for from Zetelle's. He was cheerfull but reticent in regard to the crime of which he stands accused. He was arraigned this morning before Mayor Chahoon on the charge of feloniously shooting and killing H. Rives Pollard, and was committed to jail for examination on next Friday. When we left the police station this morning the prisoner was in consultation with his counsel. The crowd in the court-room was very large, and all seemed to feel a deep interest in the prisoner. Hundreds continue to visit the scene of the tragedy on Fourteenth street, to gaze upon the blood-stained sidewalk and the half-opened casement of the house on the other side of the street, whence came the swift-winged messenger of death. We reported yesterday that Messrs. Ould, Crump, and John S. Wise had been retained as counsel for Mr. Grant. It should have been Colonel Robert Ould, Colonel Marmaduke Johnson, and John S. Wise, Esq.

The explanation by Miss Grant, whose absence in Philadelphia was the groundwork of Habba's defamatory article, for which Pollard was killed, is that she had expressed a wish to visit Miss Duncan, the daughter of her father's correspondent in Philadelphia, and that the family withheld their consent. She determined to go, and left last Saturday night week, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad train. Her father received a despatch on Monday, that she was at Mr. Duncan's, sick. Mrs. Grant and her brother James went to Philadelphia, and as soon as she was able to travel, brought her home.

HEIRLESS.

The End of the Ancient House of Hastings.

By the decease of the young Marquis of Hastings, the elder branch of an old historical house ceases to exist. The young Marquis died heirless. The London *Athenæum* says:--

The line dates from Henry the First, who made his steward Hastings a baron. In 1375 the last baron of that line, a minor, was slain at a tournament at Woodstock. More than four centuries and a half had elapsed, when the Queen, in 1841, restored this barony in favor of Sir Jacob Astley, a descendant in the female line. But another barony, that of Hastings of Hastings, was created in 1461. The first lord of this branch, the lord whom Richard the Third beheaded, was a male descendant of Hastings, steward to King Henry. His grandson George was, in 1529 created Earl of Huntingdon, a title which had often been conferred on Scottish kings, and once on a foreigner, Guiscard d'Angie, for his life. It was also held by other remarkable persons. It was resigned by one; and, in the fifteenth century, William, Earl of Pembroke, surrendered that dignity for this earldom of Huntingdon. It was on *his* death that the coveted earldom was made over to George Hastings. When a thousand masses had been said and sung for the soul of George, in St. Martin's, Leicester, his son and successor, Francis, married the lady who brought with her the blood of Plantagenet, namely, Katharine Pole, daughter of Sir Richard Pole and his wife Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, which Margaret was sole daughter and heir of George, Duke of Clarence, the brother of Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third. This blood so exalted the house of Hastings in the estimation of a foreign sovereign, Ivan Vassilovich, Czar of Muscovy, that he sought the hand of Mary, the daughter of Francis. The lady declined, on hearing that the Czar could put away his wife with or without reason. But the memory of the honor was kept up in the house by a portrait, still existing, of Lady Mary Hastings, with a crown at her feet. It was to her brother Henry, the next Earl of Huntingdon, that Queen Elizabeth gave the manor of Henley-on-Thames, calling him her "beloved kinsman." He was once spoken of as that Queen's successor, and thus a Hastings came within the shadow of the throne. His namesake, who was Earl of Huntington from 1604 to 1643, was the happy man at whom women flung themselves for his acceptance. In 1634, there were two ladies bidding for him. "The one," says Garrard, in 'Strafford's Letters' "the day she is married will lay him down upon a table £20,000, which she will freely give him. The other offers £500 a year during his life, and £9000 in money, to go to church and marry her; and then at the church-door to take their leaves and never see each other after." Such honor was it accounted only to bear the name of Hastings! The Earl, however, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Derby. Their son was the learned and lovable, yet bachelor Lord Hastings, at whose death ninety-eight elegies were published under the title of "Lachrymæ Musarum," and among them was the earliest essay in poetry made by Dryden. In 1789 this line became extinct at the death of Francis Hastings, the tenth Earl of Huntingdon. His sister Elizabeth (their mother was the famous Selina, the pious Countess of Huntingdon) inherited the ancient barony and married Francis Rawdon, Earl of Moira. Their son was the Lord Moira who, by desire of his patron, the Prince Regent, was made Marquis of Hastings, and, to enable him to pay his debts, was made Governor-General of India. When a boy, he had been at a commercial school at Hackney, where another pupil named Shore taught him bookkeeping. Half a century later, the school-fellows met again, when the stately Marquis of Hastings called on Shore, Viscount Teignmouth, and ex-Governor of India, to take a lesson in governing, as he had done before in double entry! The young Marquis who died on Tuesday was the Governor-General's great-grandson. To enumerate his titles only would fill this column. He was, for instance, three times an earl and twelve times a baron, besides having a host of other titular dignities. Princes, scholars, soldiers, statesmen, and gallant cavaliers and gentlemen were of his ancestry; and few nobles ever began independent life with a more splendid fortune. It is only five years since he first came before the public, being convicted for fighting a main of cocks in his drawing-room on a Sunday, when six cocks were cruelly killed; and the Marquis was fined £5. In the following year there went to him for wife a lady who was affianced to another lover. Since then ruin beset his path. Possession after possession fell away from him. His company and course were poor illustrations of the maxim *Noblesse oblige*. The "scratching of the Earl" was the last incident of his life which engaged public attention. His house was desolate. He died with all his household gods shattered around him; and with this hapless lord the elder branch of the line of Hastings has ceased to exist.

Another branch has curiously revived. When the Earldom of Huntingdon became extinct, in 1789, no one supposed that there could be an heir to the honor. Nevertheless, one was found. There happened to be in the barracks at Enniskillen a storekeeper, Mr. Hans Francis Hastings, who became an object of intense interest to a lawyer, Mr. Nugent Bell. Mr. Bell had perhaps heard of a Rev. Theophilus Hastings, who had married a nurse in the Hastings family, in fulfilment of a rash promise that he would do so if he was ever appointed to two livings, of which he ultimately became the incumbent, much to his surprise. This old clergyman was said to be the next heir, but he would prefer no claim. "I won't make Betsy a Countess," he used to say. Now, the Enniskillen storekeeper was his nephew. Mr. Nugent Bell's study of him resulted in making out that Hans Hastings was a descendant of a younger son of the Earl Francis, who wedded with a Plantagenet, and that he was in the line of male succession. Mr. Bell offered to pursue the claim, and to be paid his fees only if he established it. In this he succeeded. The military storekeeper was admitted to the House of Peers in 1819; his son, Francis Hastings, the present Earl of Huntingdon, has worthily borne the title since 1828, and has a married son, through whom this branch of the old house founded by the steward of Henry the First is likely to flourish.

The London *Spectator* says:--Not to speak of the Marquisate, which was unimportant, Lord Hastings, twentieth or so Baron Grey de Ruthyn, and fourteenth or so Earl of Loudoun, with a fortune nominally of £30,000 a year, and really of about £18,000, had, at twenty-one, a position which can be equalled only in the United Kingdom, youth, health, wealth, distinction, and political power. Every society was open to him, any marriage easy to him, any form of life possible to him, and, to crown all, in the effort to attain any position in the State he was from the first where other and successful men are at forty-five. He must have had some brains, too, originally to have succeeded as he did for two years, and a courage which, wretchedly as it was used, it is difficult for Englishmen not to admire, a courage which we may call recklessness, but which was, externally at least, very like the fortitude under adversity of better men, and which in any line of life would have doubled his powers. He chose the "exciting" life, found it a bore, tried to escape ennui by plunging deeper, found that a bore too, and died at twenty-six without having even achieved success in his own poor walk, without having won the stake, without having achieved the blue ribbon of the turf, without having earned the poor right to popularity among turf men. Six years of extremely little enjoyment--for he cannot have enjoyed his own atrociously vulgar lavishness--ended in the total ruin of a great house as old as the dynasty.

The London *Saturday Review* has the following comments:--

The lesson to the English Peerage is so plain that it were impertinent to enlarge upon it. With every chance in their favor, for the most part the Peers of our own days have creditably availed themselves of that packing of the cards in which they are the honors. Few political pedants grudge the Peers their place, so long as they fill it with such general credit, and sometimes distinction, as they do. The English Peers, for the most part, know and show that, as none of us are simply our own, so an English nobleman almost less than anybody else can insult and defy public opinion, which, after all, is but public morality. *Noblesse oblige;* and it generally does oblige, in all but the very fewest cases, to decency, and often to distinction. But two or three such as Lord Hastings would do that damage to the Peerage which the public services of Russells and Granvilles, Salisburys and Carnarvons, may be strained to avert. This noble spendthrift's career is ill-timed for his order; a repetition, or many repetitions, of it may be fatal. Public opinion in these days is like Milton's public justice, and

* * * "That two-handed engine at the door,
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more."

SHERIDAN.

His Policy Towards the Savages on the Plains.

A correspondent from the Plains writes as follows:--

"General Sheridan's policy seems to be to wait until all these tribes are fully settled in their winter quarters, then, move upon them in their lodges, destroy everything they have if possible, take away their arms, and if any are left, force them to live on reservations below the Arkansas, which may be set apart for them by tribes.

"For the accomplishment of this end, all or nearly all the troops are cavalry, well supplied with a large number of extra horses, so as to follow up whenever an attack is made. The movement of troops has been going on during the past week toward Fort Dodge, General Sheridan going on to take command in the field. Their destination will be most likely near the Sand Plains, south of the Arkansas, making this a base of supplies, then attacking the tribes collected together.

"If we have troops sufficient to keep the Indians from making raids North, and can destroy their lodges and supplies, keep between them and the buffaloes now moving South, the Indian troubles will soon cease; but if those wary warriors can draw out our forces at different points, pass by in small bands and come North, where we have but small bodies of troops, and attack stations on the road before they can be checked, then this winter will be exciting on the Plains. We have this hope, that the Indians cannot fight well in winter except when they can find plenty of forage, and they have to stop quite a portion of time for that purpose this season, while our cavalry can move right along, being fully supplied.

"To some it may seem that General Sheridan has not enough troops to successfully meet these combined tribes and defeat them, but we must remember that Sheridan has been on the Plains, that he fully understands Indian fighting, and will be on the ground himself, and has the best outfit ever sent against the Western tribes. With the idea of the annihilation of these warring marauders, unless they give up, an idea which is now gaining strength in the East; a policy of war and not of swindling Indian contracts, of permanent peace instead of annual peace-pipes and annual slaughters following them; with such plans we may hope for the safety of the frontier and the completion of our railway system, and until this does come none of the people of the West have any hope whatever.

"General Sheridan and staff left Fort Hayes this morning, and will reach the last detachment this evening at or near Walnut creek. He will move down to the Indian country immediately, but it will probably be two or three weeks before active operations can be made. Then we may look for some severe fighting, as the Indians always fight for their lodges.

"I met General Sheridan at his quarters last evening, and spent a very pleasant hour. He speaks frankly about political matters and said he was agreeably surprised at the result in Missouri, he having feared the Rebel element in our State would cause trouble. Of New Orleans matters and the result in the State, he said it was just what he expected, he evidently not having a great deal of faith in the present Executive of that State. Of the Indian expedition, he said he was going with it himself, so that he could better tell what the men could endure, and if he could stay in the field the troops could."

CHASE vs. SEYMOUR.

How Certain Democrats Attempted to Substitute the Chief Justice for the ex-Governor.

There is very little doubt, says the Cincinnati *Union* of Sunday last, but the scheme to get rid of Seymour and Blair for Chase and Adams, had its origin in this city--or, at least, prominent Democrats of the city were cognizant at an early period that such a proposition would be made. On the day that Alexander Long, Wash. McLean, and others were in consultation with Frank Blair at the Spencer House, doing their utmost to bring about the desired trade, a telegram was received from Marble, of the New York *World*, addressed to Wash. McLean, but which that gentleman is said to have never received. It first reached the hands of a clerk in the office of the *Enquirer*, and was by him opened, he supposing it was on business appertaining to the office. It was as follows:--

'Wash. McLean--Sir:--The article will appear in to-morrow's *World*--meanwhile there is no time to lose. Push it fast and hot. MARBLE.'

The clerk requested a former *attache* of the *Enquirer* to take the despatch to the Spencer House, where it was thought that McLean was at the time. The quondam reporter took the despatch and promised to deliver it as requested, but was unable to find the gentleman for whom it was intended, and he carried it about in his pocket for two days without seeing McLean, when, thinking it was too late to do any good by placing it in his hands, he destroyed it. Such is his story. Meanwhile the promised article did appear in the *World*, and we all know what a tempest among the Democracy was created thereby. It virtually recommended the substitution of Chase for Seymour. But the *Enquirer* was not prompt in seconding this motion, and not until some days after did it make known its preference for a new candidate. It was evident that something had hung fire. It was the telegram from Marble to McLean. Had that been properly received, there is no doubt the *Enquirer* would have pushed the proposition "fast and hot;" but it fell into the hands of one who failed to comprehend its importance, and as there was "no time to lose" the great opportunity was lost--the *Enquirer* failing to back the *World* in due time. There is no telling what the result would have been had McLean received this telegram in time. That he was expecting such a despatch there is very little doubt, and its non-receipt disarranged the plans of the great President-maker, who was for a day at least at a loss how to act. We doubt if he has been informed of such despatch up to this time, and he will first learn of its receipt in our columns. We do know that at one time during the interesting period referred to the managing editor of the *Enquirer* boasted in advance that Chase was to be the candidate, and was to receive the full strength of that journal in his support. It is altogether probable that had Wash. McLean received the despatch sent by Marble, posting him how to act, Chase, instead of Seymour, would have been the candidate of the Democracy at the polls; but the telegram's miscarriage threw everything into disorder, and Seymour remained on the ticket to be badly beaten.

ARKANSAS.

Why Villains Go Unpunished.

The Indianapolis *Journal* has the following:--In a recent conversation with an intelligent gentleman from Little Rock, we inquired why it was that murders like that of Congressman Hinds were permitted to go unpunished, and the perpetrators of them to run at large in communities where they and their crimes were well known. He stated that, in the then excited and prejudiced condition of the public mind, especially in counties where the Ku Klux were numerous, it was impossible to convict them before the courts, because judges and juries well knew that their own lives would be sacrificed in attempting to bring the murderers to justice; that retaliation in kind was discouraged for the reason that it might prejudice the Republican cause, and embarrass the Northern friends of the State Government, as a hue and cry would at once be raised by the Ku Klux and their Northern allies that the 'carpet-baggers' and 'niggers' were massacring the whites of the South.

"He furthermore informed us that at the Ku-Klux headquarters in Little Rock, last summer, it had been formally determined to assassinate Governor Clayton and all the other State officers, and that persons were selected to do the deed. The Governor had spies in every meeting they held, and always knew within an hour after their resolutions were determined upon just what they proposed to do. This enabled him to take precautions that frustrated their plans, and the suspicion that they had been betrayed caused them to act with more circumspection and forbearance than they designed. For many nights the Governor and other doomed men, together with a few resolute friends, slept in the State House, keeping a sufficient number on watch to give warning of the approach of enemies. These precautions, coupled with the conviction among the Ku-Klux leaders that their bloody schemes were known to their intended victims, prevented the overthrow of the State Government by the murder of all its executive officers. The dead point of danger is now past, and if the assassins who have wantonly shot a member of Congress, members of the Legislature by the dozen, registering officers, white Union citizens, and inoffensive negroes, realize what is good for their health, they will make haste to leave Arkansas."

Governor Tod.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1868.--George S. Senter, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio--My Dear Sir:--I thank you for the consideration which moved you to advise me of the sudden and lamentable departure of the late David Tod. Mr. Tod, although long a distinguished public character, only became personally known to me in what, perhaps, was the most trying crisis of the late civil war. His previous connection with the Democratic party enabled him to render invaluable service to our Union Administration. He gave me full confidence on the spot, and he never failed afterwards to yield the most vigorous and energetic support to the Government. It was the patriotic services thus rendered the nation which induced President Lincoln, upon my suggestion, to tender to Mr. Tod the office of Secretary of the Treasury when Mr. Salmon P. Chase resigned. Few citizens of the United States have left a purer or nobler record. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Graham Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER--Judges Peirce and Ludlow.--In the trial of Redmond Graham for the murder of his wife, when the case of the Commonwealth had closed, the defense, considering the insanity of the prisoner sufficiently made out, declined to offer any testimony; and the case was submitted to the jury without argument from counsel, but on the charge of the Court, which was delivered by Judge Peirce. The jury after a short deliberation, rendered a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of insanity at the time of consummation of the deed. The prisoner was not discharged until a verdict leaving him within the control of the Court.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Gerald Eaton and William Neill's, charged with the murder of Timothy Keenan on the 12th of June last, at the corner of Fifth and Spruce streets, was called for trial this morning. Charles W. Brooke and James V. McDonough, Esqs., appeared on behalf of Eaton, but Neills had no counsel, and upon being asked if he desired counsel he replied that he did not. But upon advising with Mr. Brooke, the prisoner requested that counsel be assigned to defend him, and the Court assigned William L. Hirst, Jr., for the purpose. Mr. Hirst accepted, and moved the Court to allow his client a separate trial, which was granted him.

The case of Eaton alone was then before the Court, and the selection of a jury commenced, but was not completed.

The acoustic defects of the court-room have been in some measure remedied by the suspension of three slips of cotton goods from wall to wall, directly over the bar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT--Judge Cadwalader.--The United States vs. Patrick Cuff. This was a criminal prosecution, the defendant being charged with the offense of remoaling to a place other than a bonded warehouse whisky upon which the tax had not been paid. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1--Judge Thayer.--The Seventh National Bank vs. Denton. An action on a promissory note. Before reported. Verdict for the defendant.

William A. Baillie vs. Jeremiah Van Brant. A feigned issue to try the right to goods levied upon by the Sheriff. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT NO. 2--Judge Hare.--Josiah Woodward vs. Eleazar Beck. An action of ejectment to try the title to real estate. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS--Judge Brewster.--The Hackill case, an issue of lunacy, is still on trial.

Financial Items.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"There is a feud on the subject of governments between the rival banking houses which is likely to result in a split in the hitherto existing cabinet. The 'bulls' are pushing bonds with all their strength and are getting up a 'corner' on the 'shorts,' who are underselling and ordering bonds from Europe, where the price is from one to one and a half per cent below home rates. The 'shorts' won a decided advantage Wednesday morning and made the market weak. The 'bulls' then went into the Gold Room and forced up the price, so that at nightfall the aspect of the battle was rather in their favor.

"The situation is thus described in the circular of a prominent banking firm who are reported to be a party to the contest. Its comments and advice should be regarded correspondingly:--

"Business has been very light and particularly dull at the Board, which adjourned after the noon call until Friday morning. Up to the quarter past twelve Board the market was steady at a slight decline from Wednesday's highest rates, but in the afternoon decided unner combined influence. Sixty-two, gold, seemed to be an object of attack, and under large offerings declined one-half per cent; '65s, after selling at 13⅝, sold down to 13⅜, and at this hour remained steady offered at that; '67s sold at First Board at 11¼, and at a quarter past twelve at 11⅛, buyer three days. The operating party are quite decided manifesting no disposition to do anything, seem inclined to see the effect of inaction and perhaps preparing for another attack on their bearish opponents. It is difficult to see into the future of this market, as parties who are bulling are capitalists, and the reputed bears are also long to purse, so it is quite probable the end is not yet. Both sides are inclined to hang on hopeful success. As we stated yesterday, we think the short interest over-estimated, in which case the market loses an element of strength. All sorts of rumors are afloat, some of them so circumstantial that it is the safest plan to be out of the market entirely, and thus avoid chances of being wrong.

"Money was easy. The rate ranged from four per cent in exceptional transactions on call loans to five on Governments and six on the ordinary or mixed collaterals. The bank statement showed the figure as seven, but a few were lending at six through brokers."

--The last three Boston bank statements compare as under:--

	Nov. 9.	Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.
Loans	$99,270,134	$98,988,779	$97,351,999
Specie	1,229,81	1,232,685	1,196,008
Legal-tenders	11,120,415	10,961,809	10,931,225
Due from other banks	13,895,557	12,883,787	14,549,687
Due to other banks	12,465,266	11,952,852	11,654,225
Deposits	37,835,519	34,970,223	38,114,817
Circulation	25,247,000	25,230,670	25,204,845

--Referring to finances in Boston, the *Advertiser* of Wednesday morning says:--

"Monetary affairs are without important change. A considerable degree of relief has been gained from the extreme stringency of past weeks, and there is an improved feeling at the prospect of an easier market, but still money is not to be had from abundant, and to many the favorable change noticed does not seem to have been practically realized. The fact is that there is not yet money enough to accommodate all, and although it may be more easily accessible to borrowers who can present claims over and above the strength of their names or the value of collaterals offered, ordinary borrowers still find it difficult to obtain. But the tendency being towards a better state of things, a few days may find the market in quite a comfortable condition. There has been no special pressure to-day but the banks have had all they wanted to do. Rates continue firm, the positions paying from 7 to 7½ per cent. for discounts, and outside paper passing from 8 to 10 per cent. for first-class names, with a higher range for paper not so favorably known. In call loans there is not much doing, and rates are held quite firm, although not up to the rates which recently prevailed. Quite a number of such loans are out at 7 per cent., and many of the banks are doing nothing at any lower rate. New York funds are about even."

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.--The First Mortgage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax* are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall street, New York, at 97½ per cent., and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange, at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.--Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 108; Reading, 99; Canton Co., 51¾; Erie, 38½; Cleveland and Toledo, 99½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 112½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 89½; New York Central, 126½; Illinois Central, 142; Cumberland preferred, 39¾; Virginia 6s, 58; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 123½; 5-20s, 1862, 114¾; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 108¾; do., new, 111; 10-40s, 106¾. Gold, 135¾. Money unchanged. Exchange, 109½.

--The authorities are clearing the camp-stools out of the New York theatres.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Doings of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs--The Dyer Court of Inquiry--Sir John Young, Governor-General of Canada.

Advices from Cuba--Progress of the Insurrection.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs

expects to leave this city in a few days for the Cattaraugus Reservation, New York, for the purpose of giving attention to the settlement of certain land claims.

The Dyer Court of Inquiry

has adjourned over until Monday, for the purpose of reviewing and digesting the evidence which thus far has been given. A number of officers who were summoned here as witnesses in the case have left Washington for Fortress Monroe during the recess of the Court, for the purpose of testing gun-carriages as to their efficiency for supporting the newly finished 12-inch rifled guns.

FROM CUBA.

Santiago de Cuba Closely Invested--Extent of Rebel Jurisdiction.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.--We have advices from Santiago de Cuba to November 20. Our advices are from insurgent sources. They are as follows:--According to different authorities the insurgents are within from two to six miles of Santiago de Cuba. They allow four days for that city to surrender. The Governor of the district has a large force at his command, and he purposes attacking the besiegers. A body of 500 insurgents beset the place, and the Governor has determined to attack them. The insurgents, however, have captured Guantanamo. They disown the so-called volunteers, and are gradually extending the rebel limits of the Eastern department, so that they are now masters of the Jiguani, Bayamo, Holguin, and Baure. Contramaestre Euramedes Palma, who, at Tunas, has control of the railroad, has notified the superintendent that none of the trains must carry soldiers, unless by Government order. Some of the trains have carried soldiers and volunteers who joined the insurgents. There are reports, however, in Havana and Santiago de Cuba, that a compromise had been agreed upon between the insurgents and the Government authorities.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

A Philadelphia Vessel Damaged.

LONDON, Nov. 27.--The ship Elena, from Ivigtut, Greenland, for Philadelphia, put into Peterhead, Scotland, yesterday. She had encountered a heavy gale, and had her sails split and mast damaged. She will refit and proceed.

The Bullion Market.

LONDON, Nov. 27.--The decrease of bullion in the Bank of England since last week is one hundred thousand pounds sterling.

CANADA.

The New Governor-General.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.--Sir John Young, the new Governor-General, will arrive here to-morrow afternoon. The Mayor has issued a proclamation inviting the citizens to turn out to welcome him. The corporation authorities and national societies are also invited. Addresses will be presented by the Senate Chamber on Tuesday, when his Excellency will be sworn in. The Ministry will meet him at Prescott to-morrow morning.

Attempted Escape from Prison.

KINGSTON, Canada, Nov. 26.--The convicts confined in the Provincial Penitentiary attempted to put into execution an extensive and deep laid plot to effect their escape last night, which was frustrated. Early in the morning the guard discovered one of the convicts, named Murray, endeavoring to cut the rope of the alarm bell. Discovering the guard, the convict ran, and after an exciting chase through the wards of the building he was shot dead. On his person was found skeleton keys of all descriptions. An alarm was speedily given, and the other convicts were secured. Intense excitement prevailed among the prisoners, and every precaution has been taken to prevent an outbreak.

TENNESSEE.

A Small Row--Burning of a Cotton Press.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 26.--A row occurred at the race-course this afternoon, during which a policeman named Shakey was shot in the side. The wound is painful but not dangerous. A man named Forrest was arrested on the charge of shooting him.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 26.--The cotton compressing establishment of O'Shaughnessy & Co., at the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad depot, was destroyed by fire this morning. The building, machinery, and 168 bales of cotton were burnt. They are all covered by insurance. The loss is about $30,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Financial Troubles.

ST. JOHNS, Nov. 26.--It is announced to-day that arrangements have been completed by which the St. Stephen's Bank will be able to resume its business in a few days. Scoville, the defaulting Cashier, made his escape from the Sheriff's custody this morning. Thirty thousand dollars reward is offered for his apprehension.

New York.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.--Elisha B. Fow, the husband of the woman who was murdered at West Davenport, Delaware county, on Tuesday morning, as supposed by a burglar, has been held by a unanimous verdict of the Coroner's jury to answer the charge of murder. There were two severe fractures on the skull of the victim, besides pistol wounds. An examination of the prisoner will commence to-day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Nov. 27, 1868.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were unsettled. 106¼ was bid for 10-40s; 115¾ for 6s of 1881; 112¾ for '62 5-20s; 107¼ for '64 5-20s; 108¼ for '65 5-20s; 110¾ for July, '65 5-20s; 110¼ for '67 5-20s; and 111 for '68 5-20s. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 102¾, and old do. at 101¾.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 49@49¼, a slight advance; Little Schuylkill at 45¾, no change; Minehill at 57½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55¾, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 128@128½, no change.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing done. 48 was bid for Second and Third; 16¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 66 for West Philadelphia; 10¼ for Hestonville; and 23 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales; 157 was bid for Philadelphia; 116 for Kensington; 29 for Manufacturers'; 65 for Commonwealth; 67 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29¼@29⅜, an advance of ⅛.

--The Secretary of the Treasury published an order on Wednesday, designed to secure the deposit of all internal revenue taxes in cities where there is an Assistant Treasurer of the United States designated depositary under the act of August 6, 1846, with those officers, and to discontinue such deposits with National Bank depositaries in those cities on and after the 1st of December, 1868.

--The recent circular of the Treasurer calling in defaced or mutilated legal-tender notes and all notes of the denomination of $50, is not intended to apply to private parties, as some suppose. It is addressed to Assistant Treasurers and to such banks as are depositaries of public moneys.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	103	11 sh Penna R	54½
$3000 do. New	103⅛	6 do	54⅝
$5000 do. New	103⅛	3 do	54¾
$400 Leh 6s, RR Ln	81	16 sh Minehill	57½
$500 Bel Del 3m 8s	80	45 sh Leh V R	55⅛
$1000 Atl co Con 8s	76¾	100 sh Leh Nav	29⅛
$3500 Sch N 6s, '82	71	100 do	29⅜
13 sh Lit Sch R.R	45¾	200 sh Clinton Coal	⅜
8 do	46¾	41 sh Ins Co of N A	20
100 sh Big Mt	6¾		

--This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:--

10·00 A. M.	135⅛	10 45 A. M.	135⅛
11·11 "	135⅛	11·51 "	135⅛
11·40 "	135⅛	11·55 "	135⅛
11·41 "	135⅛	12·09 P. M.	135⅛

--Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@115⅝; do. 1862, 112¾@112⅝; do. 1864, 107⅛@108; do., 1865, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1865, new, 110¾@111; do., 1867, new, 111@111¼; do., 1868, 111@111¼; 10-40s, 106¼@106⅝. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135¼@135¾. Silver, 130@133.

--Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 115½@115⅝; old 5-20s, do., 112¾@113; new 5-20s, 1864, 107¼@108¼; do., 1865, 108¼@108¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110¾@111; do., 1867, 110⅞@111; do., 1868, 111@111¼; 10-40s, 106¼@106¾. Gold, 135¼.

--The coal tonnage on the Canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company for the week ending Nov. 26, inst., inclusive, was.....33 299 06 tons.
Corresponding week last year..... 33,825 06 "

Decrease for the week..... 526 00 "

For the season to Nov. 26, 1868.....946 615 08 "
For the season to Nov. 26, 1867.....985 585 03 "

Decrease for the season..... 38,969 15

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The English Elections.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Liberals have carried the English elections. Mr. Gladstone will go into the new Parliament with a majority of 150. We presume that the first step of the party will be to declare a want of confidence in the Ministry. Mr. Disraeli will resign, and we shall have Mr. Gladstone in office shortly after Christmas. We congratulate the Liberal party of England upon this result. The triumph of General Grant would have been incomplete without the triumph of the Liberal party in England, under Gladstone and Bright.

The writer of the cable despatches from London makes some speculations upon the new Ministry. He fears that the Liberals will be weakened by their great strength; that there will be dissensions in the party; and that upon any test question affecting the reform of representation on the disestablishment of the Irish Church, there will be a new "Cave of Adullam." We think the fate of the Adullamites of the last Parliament will prevent any secession under the new Ministry. The defeat of Mr. Roebuck is especially significant. This gentleman represented the uncertain wing of the Liberal party and the anti-American. He has for many years been the member from Sheffield. He is a powerful man in his way, with strong individuality, and has always appeared to be exceedingly popular with his people. His defeat is gratifying to Americans as being a rebuke on the part of Englishmen for his insolent and offensive references to the United States.

There is a story of an intrigue on the part of the old Whig families to form a conservative ministry under the premiership of the Earl of Granville. We hardly think this will be attempted. The Earl of Granville is a moderate politician, and has no claim to distinction beyond his family and his class. Connected with the families of Devonshire and of Sutherland, his house a young branch of an old Whig line, Earl Granville has been simply an active, industrious, moderate politician. He was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Lord Russell, afterwards Lord President of the Council, and then Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He has taken no prominent part in politics, and has made no impression upon England. The only class that would be gratified by his elevation to the premiership is that of those rich and ambitious Whigs who have so long been the real enemies of Reform, while pretending to be the representatives of Liberty. Earl Russell belonged to this class, while, in addition to his connections, he was a pronounced Liberal and had taken advanced ground on nearly every question of Reform. The administration of Lord Russell was unpopular. Although he had brilliant men around him, and his Cabinet contained statesmen who possessed the confidence of the British people, his coronet weighed upon him, and he was looked upon with distrust by the English Liberal party. His ministry fell almost from its own weakness, although it had a majority in Parliament.

We think the Liberals will make no such mistake now. What the country wants is a ministry with the representative man at its head. It selects Mr. Gladstone as the ablest and most advanced exponent of Liberal principles. It will be content with nobody else. We do not see how there can be compromise. It would jar upon the English sense of fair play to see Mr. Gladstone kept from the Premiership merely to make way for a representative of an old Whig family. Something of this kind was attempted when Lord Derby resigned. The old Tories were opposed to the elevation of a "*parvenu*" like Disraeli to the Presidency of a Cabinet composed of dignitaries and gentlemen. But England said:—"This man has fought the battle; he has been the champion of the Tory party through many a bitter contest; he has been Lord Derby's Lieutenant, and now that the leader has fallen we insist upon his taking command." Mr. Disraeli was made Premier of England by the English people. They prevented his sacrifice to intrigue, and they will do the same with Mr. Gladstone when the time comes to form a Liberal Ministry.

It is not without regret that we see so few representatives of the working classes in Parliament. The cable correspondent says that these candidates "failed for want of money and organization." We fear that in England, as in some parts of America, the workingmen have been blind to their true interests, that they have been governed by whims and passions, that they have failed to do for their own welfare what wisdom would suggest. Still, the mistake of to-day is the profit of to-morrow. The workingmen are new to the franchise; they have not yet learned to appreciate its value; but in a very few years they will come to know their power and make it felt.

The Fortress Monroe Experiments—Our Ordnance and our Forts.

From the N. Y. Times.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week, a brief course of "experimental firing" was conducted at Fortress Monroe, under the direction of the United States Engineer Department, with several army officers "assisting." On Saturday the "Board" closed up its labors, and, as the report goes, 'apparently satisfied with their labors, left for the North."

Precisely what these experiments were designed to show (unless that a good many of our forts can be knocked to pieces by modern artillery, which was very well known before), it is difficult to surmise. Nor, probably, shall we ever discover. For it is somewhat noteworthy that the ordnance trials conducted from time to time at Fortress Monroe are rarely described in detail for the benefit of the people, in official reports.

Why is this? Is it because the engineer officers think no benefit can result from making known the progress of their experimental studies beyond their own limited circle? In England, the custom is otherwise. There, the famous Shoeburyness experiments are not only conducted in view of a large number of all sorts and classes of witnesses, civic, military, and scientific, but full official details of every part and parcel of them are promptly made out and published by the highest authorities for the benefit of Parliament and the people. In this way, both the experiments and the experimenters run the gauntlet of national criticism—and sometimes they profit by suggestion. Here, on the contrary, few participate in the experiments except in order to admire, and the report of any day's doings is meagre enough, by comparison with the English—the fullest being usually that of some unprofessional spectator, perhaps a press reporter.

However, we do not always lose a great deal from this style of conducting ordnance experiments, since it is seldom difficult to forecast their issue, from the known results of previous practice; and it is only now and then (as, for instance, when 100 pounds of powder were at last put into the 15-inch gun) that they attract attention by their importance. Take, for example, these last experimental firings. The first day's operations were against targets composed of granite and concrete, with a thin plate of iron in front. It should hardly have been difficult to prognosticate the result of practising against such targets with the artillery there employed with full charges. Very naturally, the targets were knocked to pieces.

The second and third day's practice, at least as reported, excite similar reflections. We are told that operations, on the former day, "were not resumed till nearly noon, as the Board were engaged in consultation upon the results effected the day before." The stronger targets then fired at were also composed of stone-work, brick, and concrete, with iron plates in front, strongly supported by wrought-iron pillars. Did it require experiment to believe that such guns, with full charges—or even the service artillery of other powers—would break up these structures at once, and render any guns behind them inoperative?

We are told at length of the enormous destruction effected by each shot, "smashing," "demolishing," "cracking," or "ruining" whatever it touched. We see one shot "crumbling the masonry for some two or three feet in thickness entirely to pieces;" and another "ploughing its way clean through the stone-work, and knocking large pieces far to the rear." Bolts are riven, embrasures broken up, targets riddled like sieves.

But to what end? What was this done to prove? What was the object to be accomplished? And what is now known that was not known before? We are told that "the trial was highly satisfactory to all parties." But, how "satisfactory?" As being just what all had expected, and therefore not disagreeably disappointing any one? We may perhaps agree that no different issue of the experiments could have been looked for, and that therefore nobody was disappointed. But, in that case, what becomes of the iron veneering devised for our masonry forts?

The practical value of ordnance experiments undoubtedly depends on their relation to the main point sought to be proved or disproved by them. Was the object of these firings to ascertain the power of our guns, or the strength of our forts? If both a gun-party and a target-party were present, contending, as is customary, one against the other, the result could hardly have equalled the expectations of both. We have been lately told by the Chief of the Engineer Corps, that the protection of granite by iron plates should be made the subject of deliberate investigation and experiment. If this be a part of the experiment so alluded to, it can hardly be satisfactory to those who had faith in those targets, at least. As to the guns, we cannot discover that anything new has been demonstrated regarding them.

Usually the gun-men and the target-men, in experiments with national ordnance, are opposed, each in a friendly and fruitful rivalry striving to outdo the other. But in the experiments at Fortress Monroe there is no evidence of such professional competition. The gun-men never put large charges into their own guns so long as they can help it, if we may fairly judge from experiments hitherto, and that, of course, suits the target-men exactly.

We write about this subject the more plainly and seriously (though, of course from the public, not the professional point of view) because the problem of national defense is a very grave one with all powers, and we wish to know exactly what we can rely upon. As to these experiments, as has already been intimated, we do not consider them to have established anything unsuspected.

The Politicians after Grant.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The commencement of every new national administration in the United States is like the opening of a new spring. As with the balmy airs, refreshing showers, and warm sunshine of April the birds begin to chirp and twitter and sing, hopping from branch to branch, ruffling their feathers and searching for material with which to build their nests, so with the advent of a new dispenser of patronage the politicians commence to make themselves heard, and put on all manner of airs in their efforts to secure comfortable quarters and plenty of food for the next four years. The first indication we had of the approaching change of weather in the political world, after the frost of disappointment had nipped the hopes of the Blair family in the bud, was furnished in the noisy chattering of the Washburne breed in the West, and now the chorus is taken up and swelled by the sparrows, robins, and swallows all over the country, until it is made evident that spring has opened in earnest, and that every political bird caleulates upon the enjoyment of the sunshine of the new administration, and hopes to be able to feather his own nest in fine style.

The politicians are after General Grant in earnest now that the time for his inauguration draws near; and as the whisky rings, with their plunder of one hundred million dollars a year, are just now a power among the politicians, it follows that the organs and leaders of those rings play a prominent part in the attempt to capture the new President. In this city we have four distinct divisions of these aspiring combinations—one under the management of Greeley and Company, another run by Raymond and Company, a third represented by Dana and Company, and a fourth with Thurlow Weed at its head—all of them eager to take Grant under their special care and to instruct him how to dispense the patronage of four hundred million dollars a year for the best interest of the country and of his patriotic advisers. Greeley and Company have experienced some serious drawbacks in the misfortunes of Callicott and his particular ring, in the original opposition made by them to the nomination of Grant for the Presidency, and in the breaking down of the Fenton party in the State. But they hope, with Butler in Congress and Greeley at the organ, to bully Grant into a recognition of their valuable services, and they will make a desperate effort to name the next United States Senator and to defeat Morgan, in order to impress the President elect with a wholesome idea of their strength and influence with the Republican party in New York. Raymond and Company embrace the whisky ring of the anti-impeachers, and as they have succeeded in humbugging or frightening Andy Johnson into non-interference with the revenue frauds, and have managed to keep themselves in office during his entire term without getting into the State Prison, they believe themselves smart enough to pull the Woolley over Grant's eyes and to insure for themselves a new lease of power and plunder. Dana and Company represent Morgan, the Conklings, and the old Tammany building pool of three or four hundred thousand dollars. They seek to cut between the other two factions and to carry off the oyster while their neighbors are quarrelling over the shells. They make their point on Morgan, and trust to his advancement to the Cabinet for success and for the good, fat, substantial profits of Government offices. All these politicians are just now very busy birds, and are singing their own praises at a great rate, and endeavoring to attract Grant's attention to the brightness and beauty of their plumage.

The Thurlow Weed combination, however, comes out in a more impressive manner than any of the rest, and bids fair to take the rags off all the other bushes. The whisky ring organ at the national capital, evidently intends to make so tremendous an impression on the President elect that all efforts to supplant Weed will be in vain, and nothing will be left to General Grant but to capitulate and come down like Colonel Scott's coon. Thurlow Weed enters upon the scene fresh from Europe, renovated, rejuvenated, and vigorous, with a tremendous appetite and an improved digestion, ready to swallow Grant and everybody else, and to dispense the federal patronage for the next four years with that princely air attained by the experience of a lifetime as the reigning king of the lobby. We are assured that in his renewed lease of life Weed has cast his skin, as snakes are known to do, and comes out slicker and cleaner than ever. He is even willing to smoke the pipe of peace with Greeley, and might be induced to consent to confer upon Fenton a small consulship or an inferior revenue office. All he wants is to be allowed to bestow upon General Grant the benefit of his large experience, sagacity, and patriotism, and to manage with his well-known business tact the brokerage of four hundred million dollars a year.

Well, we have no doubt that General Grant will read the biography of Thurlow Weed with a great deal of attention and interest. We have no doubt, too, that after he has read it he will light his cigar, get into his buggy, trot off on the road at his usual gait, and turn over in his mind the question whether it will be an advantage to the country to place the administration of the Government for the next four years in the experienced hands of the great Albany lobbyist. When he has fully made up his mind upon this important point, he will probably send for Thurlow Weed and Johnny Coyle, and let them know his determination. We hope their patience and serenity will last them until that time arrives.

The National Dropsy.

From the N. Y. World.

We had supposed that with the production upon this earthly scene of the late Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, nature had done her worst in the way of making bores. To call a parson a fool was long ago decided in one of the Year-books (was it a dream, or did Mr. Evarts, in his speech at the dinner given in his honor, cite the story as from the Year-book?) not to be actionable, since a parson might be none the worse parson for being a fool. To call a Commissioner of Agriculture, now at rest from the turmoil and the turnips of earth, a bore, can hardly be thought ill-usage of the dead, since Lord Macaulay is declared by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe to have assured her "that, if he were in search of a safe guardian for an orphan of good estate, he would look up the most notorious bore in the neighborhood." The moral excellencies which, according to the creed of Lord Macaulay, must have adorned the soul of our late commissioner, may possibly have failed to shield his bucolic ghost from the indignation of the greater ghost whose name he bore; for the immortal astronomer had a sharp, not to say shrewish temper while he dwelt below the stars; and *si quis porum manibus locus*, we don't believe he can have seen with complacency his shining name bedimmed by the words without knowledge of his American namesake. But wherever the ghost of Commissioner Newton may be, and in whatever case, we desire to do him justice. He was, in truth, the saddest bore of his times; but a sadder bore than he has arisen to succeed him. That is, if the *Tribune* may be believed.

For the *Tribune* gives us what purports to be a synopsis of the forthcoming "Annual Report" of Mr. Commissioner of Agriculture Capron, and if this synopsis in any wise indicates the real character of the said "Annual Report," it must certainly as far transcend the most tedious efforts of the late and, intellectually speaking, unlamented Newton, as the heavens are high above the earth, and the Apollo Belvidere more beautiful than the martyred Lincoln.

Capron, the *Tribune* assure us, capers through a "full volume of *twelve hundred* pages," with "thirty-seven full-page illustrations." In this ample tome he has found room not only for his own "Report," and for the "reports of the heads of bureaus," but also for about "twenty-five papers on different subjects from the pens of writers who dwell in various sections of the country." It is really appalling to think of the "vast and various misinformation" which Capron has, in all human probability, thus contrived to put together for the further addling of Congressional pates, which certainly needed no such perturbation. One of Capron's contributors, we are informed, has been good enough to write a treatise "On ramie, or Chinese grass, *containing a history of experimental test in the British Colonies resulting from their jealousy of this country*, and an account of the efforts that have been made by the Agricultural Department in the same direction." The italics here are our own, and we shall be grateful to anybody who will tell us how the "history of experimental test" concerns agriculture, or in what way the "British colonies result from jealousy of this country," or, in fact, anything at all about the matter. Another friend of Capron enlightens us about a singular agricultural product described as "the goat-antelope of the Rocky Mountains." But this may be a misprint for "cantelope," and may promise us a new variety of that delectable melon. A third shows farmers how "to manufacture goat-fleece for commercial purposes," information which we might have supposed could with more propriety be addressed to wool-spinners. "George Husman, of Missouri, has a long paper on wine and wine-making; and Edward A. Samuels, of Boston, one on the value of birds to farms;" which latter article we devoutly hope may prove to be a prose translation of Mr. Longfellow's poem on the same subject. "Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, of Iowa, an enthusiastic worker with honey-bees, has an article on bee-keeping in winter." "One of the department officers has a very readable article on industrial colleges," and other articles treat of Southern agriculture, rice culture, Southern fruits, orange and citron culture, and similar topics *not heretofore common in such reports*," while "still other articles relate to irrigation by a citizen of Arizona, liquid manuring from New York, farmers' clubs from Wisconsin, model farm-buildings, Pennsylvania butter," etc. etc.

Arizona is a desperately dry land, so dry that even General Halleck thought it dry, which is a frightful thing to say of it; and if Arizona can be "irrigated," even "by a citizen," it is matter of thankfulness. But is it not horrible that Capron, not content with emptying five or six hundred pages of himself upon us, should call together a caucus of all his friends and acquaintances and empty them also upon us? According this synopsis of his work, Capron has constituted himself the editor of a monstrous annual magazine, which the country is to pay for getting up and publishing, without the remotest chance of ever getting back so much as a sixpence for it in the way of sales or of subscriptions. Christopher North used to say that every unpaid contributor was, by the force of the term, an ass. Whatever other points of resemblance there may be between that useful beast of burden and Commissioner Capron's contributors, we may be perfectly certain that they are not "unpaid." Nor, we may be sure, does Capron pay them. These twenty-five papers on "different subjects, from the pens of writers who dwell in different parts of the country," will be paid for out of the National Treasury. Capron and Capron's "heads of bureaus" will be paid for out of the National Treasury. Some Radical crony of Capron's in Congress, who for his own part would rather be burnt at the stake than read through Capron's twelve hundred pages, will get up and move the House that five or ten or fifteen or twenty thousand copies of "Capron's Report" be struck off, to be paid for out of the National Treasury.

Whereby we perceive that Capron is not only a bore, but worse. He is an unnatural, morbid, monstrous bore. For he is a thing immoral as well as intolerable; an imposition as well as an infliction. If the papers which he publishes at the national expense are worth publishing, the country is full of agricultural papers and magazines wherein, after being honestly paid for, they can be properly published, properly circulated, honestly bought, and read by those who have reasons for reading them. We shall next have the Secretary of War paying for treatises on the Krupp gun, and publishing translations of Jomini's "Art of War" in his annual report, and the Indian Commissioner issuing an elaborate edition of Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans" or Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming."

But the whole thing is of one piece. Capron is the direct outcome of the whole radical theory and practice of government. Radicalism is essentially hydrocephalus. It is a dropsy of the nation's head, water on the brain of the State. It swamps the Government with superfluous offices, and sucks the people's life-blood in taxes to maintain them. Capron and Capron's dropsical book are but incidents and illustrations of the nation's sore disease.

Cabinet Officers.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is pleasing to learn that the volunteer patriots who continue to shower advice upon General Grant by the mail-bag full, have found two eminently conservative citizens worthy of his selection for Cabinet trusts. With a view to the capture of the Democracy, it is suggested that their two conspicuous and trusted leaders, Horatio Seymour and Robert E. Lee, should be called to the head of departments. General Grant is assured that, if he will only do this, he can have the enthusiastic support of the party that didn't elect him. We venture to suggest that a cheaper bargain can be driven. Lee's appointment alone will be enough to draw over the whole lot.

Spot Them.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

It is said that certain professed Democrats in Indiana are becoming "soft" on Grant, as they have been on Andy Johnson. Between Johnson and the "whisky ring" they have not known where they belonged, and whom they served. They are the same parties who sold out the Democracy of the West at the Democratic National Convention here last July. Now they are ready to affiliate with the moderate Jacobins, if they can retain Federal office by it. Let them be followed up and opposed.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia markets, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2m PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT
RURAL CEMETERY,
MOUNT MORIAH,

embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.

As the tide of improvement tends northward, MOUNT MORIAH, by geographical position, is FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS, and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, where any information will be given by

10 23 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

L. T. WILSON,

PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

No. 8 North SEVENTH Street,

PHILADELPH'A. 11 2 mwf1mr

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union Streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

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RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

MANUFACTURERS
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GAS FIXTURES,
LAMPS,
BRONZES,
LANTERNS, ETC. ETC.

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MANUFACTORY,
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Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
WALL PAPERS.

ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.
Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 suthsam

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

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TYNDALE & MITCHELL,

No. 707 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

OFFER A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

IMPORTED BRONZES,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
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WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS---SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 16 *NORTH SIXTH STREET*,

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.

BLINDS painted and trimmed,
STORE SHADES made and lettered 9 29 uths2m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS,
No. 1317 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs. Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 28 wfm

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' SHOES.

NEW STORE.

HENRY WIREMAN,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,
S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND
487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,

Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE, No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.

Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of

Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers, 11 7 1mrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 6m ERNEST SOPP.

CARPETINGS.

NEW ARRIVALS.
Opening Daily,
CARPETINGS,
Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,
OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
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M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
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Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
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Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
WAREHOUSE,
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N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
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Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 1

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN Bags AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22 1 Also, WOOL SACKS.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS,
Call and see samples.
Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 40 LIBRARY Street. 10 28 1m rp

THANKSGIVING.

—From 9 o'clock yesterday morning the weather was everything that could have been desired, but the streets were in a fearfully muddy state from the heavy rain which had fallen during the night.

—The churches were well attended in the morning.

—The Union League of the Nineteenth ward distributed one thousand loaves of bread to the poor of that vicinity, at 9 o'clock in the morning, from the hall Trenton avenue and York street.

—At the Home for Little Wanderers, No. 823 Shippen street, Rev. B. T. Phillips, superintendent, the hearts of 453 little ones were gladdened by a grand dinner.

—The C. W. Lincoln Association gave a grand musical levee in the evening at Liberty Hall, Lombard street, below Eighth. Rev. Stephen Smith and I. C. Wears made short addresses.

—There has rarely been a finer display of the military, considering the number in line, than was witnessed yesterday. The whole force composing the first division Pennsylvania militia, under the command of Major-General Charles M. Prevost, formed on Broad street, the right resting on Coates, and was composed of the following popular organizations:—First City Troop, commanded by Captain Ward; Keystone Battery, Captain Creeley; Washington Grays; Fritz Zouaves; National Guard Regiment, under command of Major Harmanus Neff; Gray Reserves; Zouaves d'Afrique; City Guard, Colonel Mulholland; Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, Colonel Baxter.

The division passed over a large portion of the city, and the display attracted very general attention. The appearance of the different organizations was highly creditable, and the marching was good.

—The Fenian demonstration, as was expected, proved to be quite an imposing procession. Broad street, where the line was formed, was crowded during the forenoon and until late in the afternoon, when the march commenced. Twelve o'clock was fixed for the moving of the line, but owing to some unaccountable delay it was after 4 o'clock before the procession got under way and moved over the route. There were five divisions, with John Brennan as Chief Marshal, and John A. Keenan, Andrew Wynne, Roderick J. Keenan, Thomas S. Stack, and Michael Ryan as special aids.

—The ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the monument in the Leverington Cemetery, Roxborough, to the memory of soldiers and sailors from the Twenty-first ward who fell in battle during the late war, took place yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

Previous to performing the ceremonies, a parade took place through the principal streets of Manayunk, in the following order:—Chief Marshal, Captain Samuel Sloan: Aids, Captain Geo. C. Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel McIlhenny, Private John M. McGee; Police; Band—Manayunk Fire Zouaves, Boys in Blue; Band—Senior American Mechanics, Junior American Mechanics; Band—Hope Lodge Junior American Protestants; Roxborough Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 135.

The line formed on Washington street, marching along Main street, Green Lane, Ridge avenue and Hippie's Lane to the Cemetery. After arriving in the grounds they opened order and the Masonic bodies passed through and formed a square around the stone, with the various officers in their positions, as follows:—William J. Kelly, W. M.; John Wilson, Jr., S. W.; John A. Story, J. W.; Henry G. Clark, Marshal; W. W. Shaw, S. D.; David Klein, J. D.; Edward Holgate, S. M. C.; John Morris, J. M. C.; J. H. Glover, Secretary; William Bradley, Treasurer; Nathan Jones, Chaplain; William G. Seltzer, Tyler.

The corner-stone was then laid according to the ancient usages and customs of Free Masonry. Rev. Mr. Spencer then introduced Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., who made an address, in which he alluded to the services performed by the soldiers and sailors while fighting in defense of their country. At the close of his remarks, addresses were made by ex-Governor Curtin and Hon. William B. Mann.

—The hall of the Falls of Schuylkill Lodge, No. 467, I. O. O. F., was dedicated to the purposes of the Order yesterday afternoon. Before the formal ceremonies commenced, a procession, formed by the Falls of Schuylkill, Penn Township, and Protection Lodges, and under the command of Chief Marshal John R. Johnson, and Assistant Marshals James McClure, J. F. Wilson, Thomas P. Vaughn, and James M. Ellis, and preceded by bands of music, marched to Manayunk, passing through its principal streets, and returned to the Falls to receive the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The participants, dressed in full regalia and carrying banners emblazoned with devices symbolical of the principles of the Order, presented a fine appearance.

Each lodge was marshalled by its own officers, in addition to the Chief Marshal, as follows:—Schuylkill Falls Lodge—Marshal, Charles Whalley; Assistant Marshal, Theodore Reber. Penn Township Lodge—Marshal—Jacob Long. Protection Lodge—Marshal, Thomas Burrows. At 3½ o'clock the dedicatory ceremonies commenced. The officers of the Grand Lodge entered and took their appropriate seats—the Grand Master, Peter B. Long, at the head of the hall; the Heralds, of the North, William Curtis, of the South, P. G. Knorr, of the East, P. G. H. Johnson, of the West, C. Whalley, sitting in front of him, with P. G. M. Fling and P. G. Hickcock, Grand Chaplain, of Bedford Lodge, No. 202, in their respective stations. At the entrance of the Grand Lodge the Grand Honors were given, and the hall formally delivered to the Grand Master by the Noble Grand, who deposited the keys on the pedestal.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—On Wednesday, Coroner Daniels held an inquest on the body of James Thompson, who died from the effects of a kick or kicks. The testimony was to the effect that Thompson and Patrick Keegan had a fight, which resulted in the violent kicking of Thompson in the abdomen, wounding him so severely that death resulted in about forty-eight hours. The jury attributed the death, in their verdict, to the injuries indicted by Keegan, and the Coroner committed him for trial.

—The following vessels cleared from this port during the past week with petroleum:—Ships Martha and Barbour, brig Fanny, with 670,000 gallons for Antwerp; barque Stanley, with 92,998 do. for Rotterdam; barques Argonaut, Palmer, Nelson, and brigs Ledge and Moody, with 663,013 do. for Cork; barque Tantivy, with 94,691 do. for Liverpool; brig Welsh, with 79 534 do. for Bordeaux; barque Campbell, with 72,774 do. for Havre; ship Tyro, with 260,395 do for Bremen; barque Scud, with 88,479 do. for Marseilles, making a total of 2,022,988 gallons for the week, and 35,877,986 do. from the 1st of January.

—At the meeting of the Select Council on Wednesday afternoon, Thomas J. Hargrave was confirmed as Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers. Chief Engineer Downey reported that he had suspended from service the Spring Garden Hose and the Western Fire Engine Companies for rioting at Twenty-first and Market streets on the morning of the 22d inst. An ordinance providing for an appropriation of $3272 to meet deficiencies in the Highway Department for the year 1867 was agreed to. Morris Patterson, George W. Vaughn, and Thomas G. Savery were elected Managers of the Wills Hospital. A resolution was passed requesting the Mayor to return the bill for the organization of a Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph Department, which was passed. A new bill, similar to the old one, with the exception of the following, which is attached to the first section, was presented:—"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to interfere with the right of the Mayor to have full and unlimited control over the telegraph wires for the transmission of messages for municipal purposes." A motion to refer to the Police Committee was voted down. On the passage of the bill the Democrats refused to vote, and there being but 14 Republicans present, which was not a quorum, a call of the house was ordered. A motion to adjourn was made, but the chairman refused to entertain it, on the ground that there was no quorum present. The call was made, and on the next vote the yeas were 13 to 2, and the bill passed a first reading. It went through a second reading, but on a vote to suspend the rules for a third reading two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the bill went over for one week. The Chamber then adjourned.

The following business was transacted in Common Council:—Mr. Lynd, Solicitor for the city, notified the Chamber that two hundred and fifty pages of the Digest of Ordinances of Council had been prepared, and $800 has thus far been expended upon the work. A resolution requesting the Mayor to return the bill creating the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph a department of the city was agreed to. The bill was then read in place, with the following addition:—"Providing, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to interfere with the right of the Mayor to have full and unlimited control over the telegraph wires for the transmission of messages for municipal purposes." The bill was then passed. Yeas 29, nays 8. The ordinance from Select Council to pay the special policemen employed on election day was concurred in. An ordinance authorizing a temporary loan of $160,000 to pay for the building of the new City Ice Boat was passed, as was also an ordinance making an additional appropriation of $4500 to the Inspectors of the County Prison, and one appropriating $1245'45 additional to the department of the City Treasurer. The Highway Committee reported an ordinance appropriating $4000 for the grading and bridging of City avenue, which was passed.

Domestic News.

—General Grant's majority in Nebraska is 4290.

—Major John H. Downing, a prominent citizen of Pottsville, died yesterday.

—The "fourth wedding in high life" in Baltimore, for the present season, took place yesterday.

—A hub and spoke manufactory at Mitchell, Indiana, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $12,000.

—The tug-boat O. F. Swift sprung a leak yesterday about eight miles from Buffalo and sunk. Crew all saved.

—W. M. Price, Esq., of Baltimore, and United States District Attorney under President Lincoln, died yesterday morning.

—The Denverites are taking the law into their own hands, and hanging, after the fashion of "Judge Lynch," the desperadoes who have recently infested their city.

—Captain Edward W. Thompson, Acting District Attorney in Arkansas, has been shot and mortally wounded by Rebels, who objected to his voting for General Grant.

—Edward A. Pollard, of brother H. Rives Pollard, assassinated the other day in Richmond, publishes a card which will probably lead to another assassination at the hands of the young sprout of chivalry who shot down the editor of the *Southern Opinion* like a dog.

Foreign Affairs.

WIGAN, Lancashire, Nov. 26.—A terrible explosion has occurred in the Harley Mine Colliery. Three hundred men were in the pit at the time, most if not all of whom have perished. Thirty-two dead bodies have thus far been recovered. Hundreds of the relatives of the dead are gathered at the mouth of the pit, and the scene is heartrending.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The following candidates for Parliament had been elected without opposition:—Marquis of Lorne, Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortesque, Liberals, and Right Hon. Henry T. L. Corry, Conservative. Lord Elcho is returned from Haddingtonshire, Geo. Traill, Liberal, from Caithness, and Major Hamilton, Liberal, from South Lanarkshire. The total number of members now elected is 615, politically divided as follows.—Liberals, 367; Conservatives, 248; Liberal majority, 119. Riots broke out at Tredegar yesterday, during the election, and much damage was done to property. The authorities were obliged to call upon the troops to suppress the disturbance. The ringleaders were arrested, and order is now restored. No lives are reported lost.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The case of Mason vs. Walter, of the London *Times*, in which the defendant was sued for damages for publication of a Parliamentary debate containing language injurious to the personal character of the plaintiff, was decided against the plaintiff, the court ruling that the complaint was not actionable. It is understood that the British claims for indemnity, based on cases adjudicated in the American Courts of Admiralty, will not be entertained by the Alabama Commission.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Jeff. Davis, who is stopping at Leaming, has delivered a discourse on the importance of exploring Jerusalem, and the peculiar fitness of England for the honorable task.

Riots have occurred at Langhorn and Brampton, in the county of Cumberland. The military were called out to suppress the disturbance, and quiet was restored.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—Requiem masses were celebrated in Cork and Queenstown for the repose of the souls of the Fenians who were executed at Manchester. In both cases demonstrations were made, the people attending the ceremonies in large numbers. There was no interference on the part of the authorities, and good order was maintained.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Several persons have been arrested in Paris by the police for making speeches at public meetings.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The *Moniteur du Soir*, in an editorial on the Presidential election in the United States, says General Grant's large majority is a source of concord and tranquility. It believes that his policy will be to heal the wounds of the late war by measures of conciliation. The same journal, in another article on South American affairs, says the hopes held out by the Allied Powers of ending the war with Paraguay have not been realized. It adds that Lopez is strongly intrenched at Villetta, and will continue the war even after the fall of Asuncion.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—The Provisional Government has appointed Dec. 18 as a day for holding the election for the Constituent Cortes. It is positively denied that the Spanish squadron in the Pacific has refused to give in its adherence to the Government of the Revolution.

FLORENCE, Nov. 26.—Signor Mari has been elected Speaker of the House of Deputies, defeating Signor Crispi, candidate of the Party of Action.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Thanksgiving day was observed here by services in the morning at the American chapel, and by a dinner in the afternoon given and presided over by Mr. Bancroft. A very large party was present, including several members of the Prussian Ministry, other officials, many literary personages and gentlemen of distinction.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26.—General Raasloff, Minister of War, is on sick leave, and goes to North America to recruit his health. He was formerly Danish Minister to the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Stealing bridal presents is much in vogue in New York.

—White velvet was the bridal dress at the Norwich wedding.

—New York has sold an eight thousand dollar diamond to Boston.

—Uncle Daniel tumbled into a lion's den when he called upon Fisk.

—The English Embassy in Washington threatens to be very gay this winter.

—The late Rothschild was distinguished as the possessor of Rembrandt's "Boy."

—Paradoxical as it may seem, Wise's book will have scarcely a wise observation.

—Jay Gould will be a very blue jay, unless he continues to get rid of the overissue.

—Some velocipedists travelled from Rouen to Paris on their velocipedes in less than a day.

—The fun is fast and furious in New York this season. The Delmonico orgies have commenced.

—They have in New York the "wickedest hats," the "wickedest bonnets," and the wickedest people under them.

—The *Commonwealth* speaks "of the choicest style of Harvard College blackguardism," and calls the Hon. Charles Hudson an "antediluvian fossil."

—The Earl of Dudley is styled the Iron Earl, because his iron mines cover an area of ten square miles, and are worked by 9000 miners.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7'00 | MOON SETS.....4'10
SUN SETS.....4'43 | HIGH WATER.....11 56

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELEN. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 11
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 12
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 14
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 17
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 17
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Nov. 17
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 18
France	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 18
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24

FOR EUROPE.

Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 28
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Nov. 28
Arago	New York	Bremen	Nov. 28
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 28
England	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 28
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 1
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 1
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 5
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Nov. 24
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 28
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Nov. 30
Starsand Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 2
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 4

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, Boston, J. R. White & Son.
Schr Restless, Baxter, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Salem, do.
Schr John S. Detwiler, Grace, East Cambridge, do.
Schr J. F. Cake, Endicott, New Bedford, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Elvie Davis, Johnson, Providence, do.
Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, New Haven, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, Providence, Hammett & Kelly.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Providence, do.
Schr R. Peterson, English, Newport, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr William, Hodgdon, Cohassett, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr Almira Wooley, King, Salem, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr E. D. Finney, Tuttle, Fortress Monroe, U. S. Quartermaster.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

N. G. ship Germania, Ayres, 55 days from Antwerp, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Br. barque J. B. Duffus, Blauvelt, 36 hours from New York, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co. Towed around by tug Gladiator.
N. G. brig Auguste Kilndworth, 30 days from Ivigtut, with Kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Co.—Vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co. Sailed in company with barque Elena, for Philadelphia.
Br. brig Potosi, Coalfleet, 11 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr E. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, from Boston.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, from Boston.
Schr John S. Detwiler, Grace, from Boston.
Schr Restless, Baxter, from Boston.
Schr J. F. Cake, Endicott, from Boston.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, from Boston.
Schr R. Peterson, English, from Boston.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr Almira Wooley, King, from Lynn.
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr William, Hodgdon, from Scituate.
Schr Lucia B. Ives, Bowditch, from Newport.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffing, from Newport.
Schr Elvie Davis, Johnson, from Salem.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Lord Lovell, Jones, hence, at Havana 21st inst.
Barque Meaco, Wortinger, hence, at Cienfuegos 11th instant.
Barque Vesta, Koderus, for Philadelphia, entered out Liverpool 11th inst.
Brig Annetie, for Philadelphia, was chartered at Havana 18th inst. to load 700 boxes sugar at $1 50.
Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Carman, sailed from Matanzas 20th inst. for Delaware Breakwater for orders
Schr Willie Staples, English, sailed from Matanzas 13th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schrs A. K. Safford, Hanson; J. H. Bartlett, Wiggins; and Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, hence, at Providence 24th inst.
Schr G. M. Wentworth (new), Roberts, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 24th inst.
Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, hence, at New Haven 24th inst.
Schr Abigail Haley, before reported, remains ashore at Sagua. The Coast Wrecking Co. are at work getting her afloat.
Schr Mary Standish, Rich, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley; Ocean Wave, Baker; and N. & H. Gould, Crowell, hence, at Providence 23d instant.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca Price, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 23d inst.

FOR THE LADIES.

MAGAZIN DES MODES,
No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.
For the better convenience of her Patrons,
MRS. PROCTOR
HAS REMOVED HER DRESS-MAKING ROOMS
To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,
Where she will be happy to see her friends.
The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.
11 6 J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

CLOAKINGS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.
Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.
Samples sent by mail when desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 24 PHILADELPHIA.

HOOP SKIRTS.
628. HOOP SKIRTS, NEW FALL STYLES. 628.
LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.
CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Beckel's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $3 50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2 20, in ablelas and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1 20.
Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.
Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.
Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 8 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

FURS.
LEWIS BLAYLOCK,
No. 52 N. EIGHTH St., Below Arch,
Where may be found a large assortment of
FINE FURS
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Also, ROBES AND GENTLEMEN'S FUR GAUNTLETS, MUFFLERS and CAPS, at reasonable rates. 11 20 fmw tl2 31

DRY GOODS.
A REVOLUTION
IN THE
DRY GOODS TRADE
Has been caused by the inauguration of the
"FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY"
SYSTEM ADOPTED BY
THE "BEE-HIVE."
Old Stocks of dear-bought goods are reduced to
"One-Half their Former Prices,"
AND ARE STILL
"TOO DEAR BY HALF."
THE "BEE-HIVE" DOES NOT REQUIRE TO REDUCE THEIR PRICES. THEIR STOCK
All New, Bought at the Bottom of the Market, and Sold at Fair Profits,
Outranks the supposititious bargains fulsomely promised by
"Grand Sales" and "Important Notices."
THE "BEE-HIVE" is now offering BONA FIDE BARGAINS IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS—no catch-penny trifles to mislead, but a pure and unequivocal moderation in prices; in other words,
"FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY"
Will be found to pervade all the stock.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

WARBURTON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE!
HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!
Having disposed of the Lease and Fixtures of the Store,
The Whole of our Stock Must be Sold Out by the 5th of December.
A Further Reduction of Fifteen Per Cent.
On the previous great reduction of
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,
Fifteen Cents Extra Discount will be taken off Each Dollar Purchased.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY
In REAL and IMITATION LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, etc. We are determined to close out the stock REGARDLESS OF COST.
SALES POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE FOR TWO WEEKS.
WARBURTON,
11 24 No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES
As much, and perhaps more, than others, for the same Class of Goods.
DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
SHAWLS OF FINE GRADE.
LYONS COAT VELVETS.
LYONS PURE SILK VELVETS.
FASHIONABLE POPLINS.
FASHIONABLE SERGES.
GOLD MIXED REPELLANTS.
BEST BLACK VELVETEENS. [10 13 tuthsam
BLUES, BROWNS, PURPLES, ETC.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
GEORCE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET.
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
OFFERS HIS
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK
OF
WINTER DRY GOODS,
EMBRACING ALL OF THE
NEWEST DESIGNS AND FABRICS,
AT PRICES WARRANTED TO BE
AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE. [8 26 rp

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES
AND
SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

DRY GOODS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
2 Cases Richardson's Linens.
1 Case Pillow Linens.
1 Case Table Napkins.
Table Cloths, Superb Double Damask two to eight yards long.
8 Cases Marseilles Quilts.
1 Case New Table Coverings.
100 Pairs Rich Lace Curtains.
350 Emb'd Table and Piano Covers.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
Importers of House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
11 21 stuth16trp PHILADELPHIA.

BONA FIDE REDUCTION
IN PRICES.
Not in a few isolated articles, like our Chesnut Street Competitors,
BUT IN OUR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CLOAKING VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS,
VELVETEENS,
Broche, Paisley, and Blanket
Long and Square Shawls.
McELROY & CO.'S,
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,
10 28 wfmlmrp ABOVE MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1868.
Special Demonstration This Day
WE OFFER A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
VELVETEENS, from $1 25 to $3 per yard.
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
NEW STYLE OF PLAID SHAWLS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COVERLIDS.
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES.
TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, AND MUSLINS
BLACK SILKS AND SOLID COLORED SILKS
SILK POPLINS WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS Etc. Etc.,
At Unprecedentedly Low Prices!!!
We can afford to sell the same quality of Goods as kept on Chesnut street or Eighth street, at much lower prices, as our expenses are not ONE-HALF Let the community think of this and SAVE THEIR MONEY AND THEIR TIME.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.
(Established in 1833.)

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
SEVERAL CHEAP LOTS
OF
TOWELS,
TOWELINGS BY THE YARD,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
The largest stock of LINEN GOODS in the City. 9 30 wfm3

FAMILY MOURNING.
FAMILY MOURNING
EVERY ARTICLE FOR FIRST AND SECOND MOURNING WEAR.
DRESS GOODS, BONNETS,
SHAWLS, VEILS, CRAPES, COLLARS, ETC.,
At prices to compete with the present sacrifice in DRY GOODS.
MYERS' New Mourning Store
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street.
11 13 fmw2m GIRARD ROW.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOOD-WILL, fixtures and lease of a Hat and Cap Emporium on Eighth street. Gentleman retiring from business. Address "Farrel," at this office, with name and address. 11 21 6t

TO RENT.
FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of the large building No. 421 WALNUT Street. The rooms are spacious, well lighted, with high ceilings, suitable for insurance, railroad, coal, or other companies. Apply to B. W. ADAMS, in 133 S. THIRD Street. 11 17 tuthsa6t*
1006 MARKET STREET, 22 FEET FRONT, to rent on a lease to a suitable tenant; no bonus required. Apply to JOSEPH S. SIDDALL, Conveyancer, 11 24 3* No. 424 LIBRARY Street.
PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York Post Office Box, 1264. 11 13 1m

AMUSEMENTS.
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....MAX MAREIZEK
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1868,
With Verdi's Favorite Opera,
IL TROVATORE.
TUESDAY, December 1 GERMAN OPERA.
Beethoven's Immortal Work,
FIDELIO.
WEDNESDAY, December 2,
Verdi's Spectacular Opera,
SICILIAN VESPERS.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Tickets and Seats can now be secured for any nights at the Academy of Music and Charles Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut st reet.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—W. E. SINN & CO.....Lessees and Managers.
FRIDAY EVENING, November 27,
BENEFIT OF
SENORA E. CARPANO,
AND
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
BYRON'S GREAT DRAMA,
BYRON'S GREAT DRAMA,
BYRON'S GREAT DRAMA,
BYRON'S GREAT DRAMA,
FLOW FOR BLOW,
BLOW FOR BLOW,
BLOW FOR BLOW,
BLOW FOR BLOW,
BLOW FOR BLOW,
received nightly with Great Applause.
THE NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY
in the cast.
J. B. Roberts, J. B. Studley, Jas. T. Ward, E. F. Thorne, J. W. Jennings, E. L. Tilton, Miss Leonie Arlington, Bessie Sudlow, and in the cast.
Act 1.—The Forgery and Arrest: John Drummond's First Blow.
Act 2.—The Compact; The Lottery Ticket; A Nice Young Man for a Small Tea Party.
Act 3.—Sprigge Sailing under False Covers; John Drummond at Work.
Act 4.—The Unexpected Visitor; The Returned Convict.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON MATINEE,
LAST BLOW FOR BLOW MATINEE.
MONDAY—FIRST NIGHT OF
THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,
GRAND EQUESTRIAN SEASON
Introducing the best
CIRCUS TROUPE
ever seen in Philadelphia. Read the names of the great company:—
JAMES ROBINSON,
the world-famed horseman, and his infant son CLARENCE.
MLE. ELIZE MAZETTA,
the Premiere Equestrienne of the world
THE DEVANTINE BROTHERS,
CHARLES MADIGAN, JAMES MAGUIRE,
JAMES WARD, JOHN TREWALLA,
JAMES MADIGAN, WM. MORGAN,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
GEORGE WAMBOLD, P. KINCADE,
Aided by a corps of well-selected male and female auxiliaries.
For further particulars see Saturday's papers and bills of the day.
SCALE OF PRICES.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN FOR THE FIRST SIX NIGHTS.
Dress Circle and Parquet.....Fifty Cents.
Orchestra.....One Dollar.
Family Circle.....Twenty-five Cents.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 27,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
John Sanim's Play in five acts of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
DAMON.....Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Pythias.....Mr. George H. Clarke
SATURDAY—SPLENDID BILL.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov 30.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS AS LADY AUDLEY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
TO NIGHT (Friday), Nov. 27,
EIGHTEENTH REPRESENTATION
and positively last night of
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
with its fine effects and Great Cast.
BY MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (Saturday), Nov. 28, 1868.
BENEFIT OF BARTON HILL,
A LESSON IN LOVE and THREE GUARDSMEN,
On Monday—THE WAY TO KEEP HIM.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. Begins at 7 30.
J. C. GREGORY.....Lessee and Manager
FULL EVERY NIGHT.
EVERY ONE DELIGHTED,
A pleasing variety of musical and artistic gems.
SATURDAY—FAMILY MATINEE at 2.
Admission, only 25 Cents.
Same entertainment as given in the evening
THE THREE FLYING MEN OF THE AIR.
Performing Dogs, Monkeys, Goats, and Ponies, Circus Pantomimes, Singing, Dancing, etc. 15

CONCERT HALL—MISS KELLOGG.
Mr. Max Strakosch with pleasure announces the first appearance in Philadelphia, since her return from Europe, of the renowned American Prima Donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
IN THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 25 and 27, at 8 P. M.
AND IN ONE KELLOGG MATINEE, ON SATURDAY, Nov 28 at 2 P. M.
In order to make these entertainments the most brilliant and varied ever given in this city, the Manager has engaged the eminent Piano Virtuosa, MLLE. ALIDA TOPP, who, in conjunction with SIGNOR LOTTI, Primo Tenore; SIGNOR PETRILLI, Primo Baritone, and HERR KOPTA, Solo Violinist, will assist Miss Kellogg at these Concerts.
Musical Director.....HERR WM. GROSSGURTH
Admission, One Dollar. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Seats may be secured for either or entire course, commencing Saturday, November 21, at 9 A. M., at the Music store of C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.
Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8 P. M. Matinee to commence at 2 P. M. 11 16 tf

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock.
THIRD GRAND CONCERT
OF THE
AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street; at the CONSERVATORY, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT, and at the door. 11 25 2t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

THE PUBLIC REHEARSALS OF THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA at Horticultural Hall will be discontinued on account of the Hall having been previously engaged. They will be resumed on December 3d.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTGOMERY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

FANCY GOODS.
UNPARALLELED REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Rich Bohemian and China Toilet Sets and Vases, Parian Busts and Statuettes Gilt-mounted Card Receivers and Flower-holders Bronzes, Gilt, Lava, China, Parian Marble, and Bohemian Glass Ornaments; rich Faris and Vienna Fans; fine French Vulcanite and Jet Jewelry; Cigar and Tobacco Bo

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars rper Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1868.

The Cause of National Thanksgiving.

It has grown to be a national custom, of late years, to celebrate one day of the three hundred and sixty-five as the occasion of thanksgiving for the manifold blessings which a beneficent Providence has showered upon our land. Year after year we join together as a people in sending up our thanks, feeling certain that, dark as may be the events to our sight, yet they are destined to prove ultimately a blessing in disguise. But never in the past have we had a day on which we could so undoubtingly see the special favors of heaven as we could yesterday. The thanksgivings of the past were based on faith and hope—the thanksgiving of yesterday was for blessings evident to all. That the difference was noted is best attested by the singular unanimity with which the preachers gave to God the grateful offerings of the people for the return of "peace." Let any one read the reports of the services, and he will be struck with the fact that in every denomination—Jew or Christian, Protestant or Catholic—there is a spirit evinced which shows that they recognize a difference between the grounds of thankfulness yesterday and those of other thanksgiving days. All that in other years were causes for gratitude were vouchsafed in 1868. The crops were more than abundant. The earth gave forth her increase with almost unprecedented liberality. Our garners are filled to overflowing, and our storehouses are bursting with grain. Our commerce has increased and multiplied. New ports have been opened, new treaties entered into, new friendships contracted. Difficulties which had threatened us with foreign complication, if not war, seem approaching a settlement amicable and just. Our internal resources are becoming more and more developed. Not content with one Pacific Railroad, steps are being taken to secure three. Disease has kept far from us, and the public health has been protected. For all these things we have given renewed thanks both yesterday and on many preceding November mornings of other years. But there is another cause for humble thankfulness. This year we see the dawn—we stand at the daybreak of a lasting, just, and powerful *peace*. Not only have grounds of discord been removed and the stagnant rest of the past three years broken up, but we have taken a step in favor of an active peace—a peace which means liberty, unity, and progress. In different words, covered with the cloak of ambiguity or in the outspoken utterance of determined loyalty, all the pulpits of the land returned thanks for the election of Ulysses S. Grant to the Presidency of the United States. It was not as politicians, as Republicans, that this spontaneous utterance was made. It was as patriots, as Americans, that the preachers recognized what great good would flow from that choice, and as such they gave thanks to God for the accession of an Administration whose heart throbs in unison with freedom and real union.

Before the thankful mind yesterday there opened a vista of future national greatness such as would dazzle a utopian philosopher. Standing at the gateway, with one foot upon the threshold, we can see a good time coming, or rather a good time which has just arrived. With a firm hand, the ruffianly acts of every section or faction will be repressed and violence punished. Quiet and security will be guaranteed to all, from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande. From all sections can go up the song which "thanks God for rest, where none molest and none can make afraid." The weakest will be protected. With this conviction will come a renewal of the energy which has been stagnated through fear. Capital will find its natural level. No longer will it be kept away from this State or that State through threats of violence. If it prove necessary—and we do not think it will—a military example will be made of wrong-doers, which by one stroke will convince all that the laws must be respected.

Through this interchange of capital, this opening of new avenues of trade, this cementing together in the strong bonds of mutual interest the North and South, we gain the strongest security for an enduring peace. All internal dissension will be healed by contact and by self-interest; and beneath a protecting arm, strong, resolute, yet constitutional and just, we can indeed have peace. A uniform political system, a uniform recognition of the rights of all, a uniform effort in favor of progress, will be the cardinal policy of the new era, for the dawn of which we gave thanks yesterday. No wonder that wherever the flag floated, wherever an American citizen was found, went up thanksgiving for those great blessings which the King of Kings has bestowed upon this most favored land.

THE tribulations of the tidewaiters whom Secretary McCulloch wishes to discharge and Collector Cake wishes to retain are more easily imagined than described. To the general public it matters little which set of contestants may be sustained. The real meaning of the struggle appears to be that Collector Cake desires to establish a claim for continuance in office under the Grant administration by resisting the dismissal of a batch of Republican appointees; and Secretary McCulloch is too sorely pressed by Congressman Randall to voluntarily consent to the discharge of his Democratic supporters. As the time of Grant's inauguration approaches, we may expect that the Johnsonized office-holders will furbish up their Republican records, and spare no pains to prove that they were always more ready to cheat the President than the Senate.

The Judgment of Mr. Buchanan.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, in a speech delivered during the past campaign, stated that

"By the consent of Mr. Buchanan, and his Secretary of War, John B. Floyd (as is proven by the letter-book of General Twiggs, now in the possession of his executor, Edward Shippen, Esq., of this city), our army, stationed by Floyd in Texas and New Mexico, had been surrendered to the forces of the Confederacy, while the forts and arsenals within the Confederate limits had been gorged with arms and munitions of war."

On the appearance of this speech, Mr. William B. Reed, as Mr. Buchanan's literary executor, wrote to Mr. Edward Shippen to know if the facts were true as stated by Judge Kelley. Mr. Shippen replied that he was not General Twiggs' executor, and had not a letter written by that officer, but that

"I had seen a copy of portions of the correspondence of General Twiggs with the late President Buchanan, written after the election of the late President Lincoln, and many weeks before the surrender of the army to the State authorities of Texas, to the following intent, viz.:—That in case the State of Texas should require the surrender of the army and materiel, he (General Twiggs) would feel it his duty to accede to the demand. I have also stated that I learned, upon inquiry, that the late President Buchanan had taken no notice of these letters until it was too late, and that, when the successor of General Twiggs arrived in Texas, the army had been surrendered and paroles taken."

Mr. Reed then inquired of ex-Secretary of War Holt if he knew of any such correspondence, and he stated that he did not know of it and did not believe that it existed; that there was a misapprehension of facts. The files of the War Office do not reveal its existence. All this and much more is published in full in our morning Democratic contemporary.

What does all this amount to? It seems to us it can be summed up in a few words. General Twiggs, in order to free himself from the fearful odium which would attach to his actions, wrote letters to the President, to acquaint him with his intention. Copies were kept, but whether the originals were sent or not is problematical. If Mr. Shippen is correct—and we feel sure from what we know of him that he speaks after deliberation and has good authority—then there are but three alternatives:—First, the letters when written were never sent, but copies kept as though they had been. Second, they were sent, but were intercepted. Third, they were sent and received by the President, but kept a secret by him. For the sake of charity, we will suppose the second of these alternatives.

Do the people care which is correct? Will the public judgment of the conduct of Mr. Buchanan be altered at this late day by any such correspondence? We think not. The verdict has been sealed and delivered. We would speak with all kindness of the dead. The ex-President, had he been called on to preside over the nation in ordinary times, would have left the chair respected for his courtesy and no mean ability. He had, however, a task which required a Hercules, and he was but human. He was weak, wavering, irresolute, and not a great man. We do not think he was a traitor. It was a negative treason, a treason due to weakness and timidity, which caused him to be the most wretched failure of the age. He was not false, he was but weak. Such, we think, is the judgment of a great majority of the people, and all the correspondence of all the literary executors in creation will not alter that decision. The acts of Mr. Buchanan furnish a more powerful argument than any literary executor or special pleader can bring to bear.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Artists' Fund Exhibition.

A private view of the winter exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society was given at their galleries, No. 1334 Chesnut street, on Wednesday, to which a number of artists, amateurs, and connoisseurs were invited, and yesterday it was formally opened to the public. Owing to the non-reception of a number of works which were expected from New York, the exhibition is not as extensive as the managers of the Fund hoped that it would be on their opening day. The walls of the three galleries, however, are nicely filled, the pictures are, most of them, hung advantageously, as they would not probably be if the walls were more crowded, and the exhibition is not less attractive to those who are interested in the advancement of Philadelphia art from the fact that it is almost entirely composed of the works of Philadelphia artists. Many of our best-known painters however, are unrepresented, from the fact that the artists have scarcely settled down to work yet after their summer tours. It is contemplated, however, to keep the galleries open all winter, and to make an interchange of works continually, so that the walls will always give a fair representation of what the artists are doing by presenting to the public their latest pictures fresh from the easel.

The present exhibition, although limited in extent, is in many respects highly gratifying, as showing decided improvement in many of our promising young artists, as well as those who already have established reputations. The uniform excellence of the pictures is somewhat remarkable, and gives to this exhibition a character not often seen in more pretentious collections.

Mr. D. R. Knight, who bids fair to be ere long one of our best figure painters, exhibited several works of great merit. "The Veteran," an old soldier with a little boy by his side, is a vigorous work, which will do much towards advancing the reputation of the artist. Mr. Knight is improving in color, and the peculiar coldness and hardness which characterized some of his earlier productions are being very successfully overcome. A couple of sketches in oil in the first gallery, entitled "The Child-Stealer" and "Beggars are Coming," are excellent specimens of rich and harmonious color. Mr. Knight also exhibits the original sketch of his large picture of "Paul Preaching at Athens," painted for the Methodist Conference, and the "Rival Pets," a little girl peeping into a basket, which, we should judge, contained a litter of puppies, from the attitude of the canine specimen, who appears to be jealous of this interference.

Mr. Peter Moran is another young artist who has improved very much of late. His picture entitled 'Family Quarrels," representing a couple of dogs and a cat having a little unpleasantness over a saucer of milk, which the feline evidently considers as her personal property, is a capital thing in its way, and much the best work that we have yet seen by Mr. Moran. "The King of the Commons," representing a bull-dog, who evidently considers himself lord of the other canines who are doing obeisance to him, has much merit, but it is not equal to the very excellent picture we have just named.

Mr. E. Moran contributes several works, the most important of which is one of the large marine pictures which were the occasion of some unpleasant controversy during the Academy of Fine Arts exhibition last spring.

Mr. T. Moran has a number of landscape compositions. "The Remorse of Cain" is an imposing picture which is not improved, however, by the badly drawn figures. The "Bridge of St. Angelo, Rome" is a fine work, and "A Scene on the Wissahickon," "Canadian Scenery," and the "Sacrifice of Isaac" exhibit the rich autumnal tints which this artist loves to paint.

Mr. Isaac L. Williams contributes several fine landscapes and an admirable copy of Claude's "Landing of Cleopatra." Mr. W. T. Richards is also represented by three or four works in his best style, which, with a number of others, we will notice more in detail at some future day. Mr. G. D. Petit has a vigorous study of an old man's head, and Mr. S. B. Waugh exhibits a beautiful, expressive female head, which he titles "Jessica." Mr. Milne Ramsey, now in Europe, is represented by a still-life composition, which is not in his best manner, however; and Mr. J. J. Eyre has several paintings of Fruit and Dead Game. Mr. E. B. Bensell's composition, in black and white, illustrating the passage from Revelations, "and the sea shall give up its dead," is in a line of art which we do not think he can successfully follow. Mr. Bensell has a fine and graceful fancy, which is especially shown in some of his pen-and-ink drawings, but in a subject like this, which requires high imaginative powers, he is scarcely likely to make his mark. More to our taste is his "Blue Beard" and his crayon study of "The Grave of Alaja." This last was originally drawn for the Sketch Club, and it is not as elaborately finished as if it were intended for exhibition, but the moonlit cross in the centre and the dark forest trees of the middle distance are exceedingly effective.

We have only noticed this exhibition in a general way, as it is impossible to do justice to it in the space at our command, and after a single hurried visit. We will speak of some of the more important pictures at greater length on a future occasion.

Mr. Beaumont's Collection of Paintings.

There is now on exhibition, in the eastern gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, a fine collection of paintings selected by Mr. J. P. Beaumont, of New York, a gentleman who has had large experience in this branch of business. English, French, German, and American artists are represented, and the works are mostly of a high order of merit, and are worthy of the attention of artists and students as well as connoisseurs and picture-buyers. The following are a few that especially attracted our attention in making a tour of the galleries: "Twilight in Arabia," by Theodore Frere, of Paris, "The Bottle, a case of difficulty," by Eastman Johnson, of New York; "Market Day," by Jan Piatteel, of Brussels; "The Market in Grand Cairo, Egypt," by W. Gentz, of Berlin; "Grouse Shooting," by C. F. Deicker, of Dusseldorf; "Constantinople at Twilight," by A. Rosier, of Paris; "The Coast of Scheveningen," by Andrew Achenbach, of Dusseldorf; "On the Fence," by the late W. S. Mount, of New York; "Carnival Time," by C. Becker, of Berlin.

We will make a more extended notice of these paintings before they are removed, and in the meantime we commend them to the attention of our art-loving citizens. The entire collection will be sold by Mr. B. Scott, Jr., on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, December 1st and 2d, until which time they will remain on free exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts.

The "Quack Doctor."

The publishers of the *Riverside Magazine for Young People* have had prepared a chromo-lithograph, entitled "The Quack Doctor," which they will send free to all subscribers to their new volume. This chromo, which we think is likely to become very popular, has been carefully executed from a painting by Mr. H. L. Stevens, an artist who has a high reputation for this class of subjects.

The picture represents the visit of a drake, accompanied by a frog carrying a medicine chest, to a sick Brahma rooster, whose wife and children are in an extreme state of anxiety about the condition of the invalid. The participants in the scene were all painted from life, and, sad to relate, the doctor proved himself a veritable quack, for the chicken, a highly-valued Brahma cock, went the way of all chicken flesh a few days after Mr. Stevens secured his portrait.

The "Opera Bouffe" as a Permanent Institution.

THE idea of a new and elegant theatre on Broad street, we are glad to say, meets with general favor; and, with one exception, it is approvingly spoken of by the entire press of the city. The prospects are that the theatre will be erected and inaugurated under the most favorable auspices; and, if skilfully managed, as it undoubtedly will be if Miss Laura Keene takes charge of it, its success as a pecuniary speculation will almost certainly be assured from the outset. One of our contemporaries opposes the erection of a new theatre on general principles, but without adducing any very substantial reasons why such an establishment as the one proposed should not receive the liberal patronage of the playgoing public. It however thinks that a theatre to be devoted entirely to *opera bouffe* performances is what is needed at this juncture, and we are very much inclined to be of the same opinion. The vast majority of people go to the theatre and opera solely to be amused, and a style of entertainment that will satisfy the eye by its elegance, please the ear with its lively music, and put everybody in a good humor, is just the thing to take with the public and put money in the pockets of the stockholders and managers. We have long wanted something different from the ordinary run of operatic and dramatic performances, something as popular but more refined than negro minstrelsy, and *opera bouffe* supplies this desideratum perfectly.

Those who look at the matter from an unprejudiced point of view can easily understand why Offenbach's music, and the laughable burlesques which it illustrates, hit the fancy of the public; and it is no disparagement of the taste of the much abused public, that the very attractive performances given in this city by the accomplished French artists of Mr. Bateman's troupes were appreciated and enjoyed. The Academy of Music, however, is too large a building for such a light and laughter inspiring entertainment as *opera bouffe*, and the operas and the actors would appear to better advantage in a moderate sized, comfortable, and elegant theatre designed expressly for their accommodation. *Opera bouffe*, as a permanent addition to our round of winter amusements, is a pleasant thing to think about, and we hope that we may see the suggestions made on the subject carried out. Of course those who do not admire the burlesque opera, who think that light and easy music will destroy their taste for better things, and who are afraid that their morals will be corrupted by Tostee's kick, can remain away and enjoy themselves after their own fashion. We would not force or even attempt to persuade any one to visit our *opera bouffe* theatre, especially as we imagine that there will be no danger of it languishing for want of patronage.

Of course, if no one but "irresponsible young men" advocate this scheme and attempt to put it in operation, it will amount to nothing; but we think—although we may possibly be mistaken in the matter—that there are enough "practical men" in the country who will look at this subject from a practical as well as an artistic point of view, and will be willing to invest their money and run the risk of getting a reasonable return for it, as they would have to do if they invested in any other speculation of like character. That such an establishment would be solely patronized by "fast men and vulgar women," is an assertion that has nothing to support it. The patrons of *opera bouffe* in the past have been as refined and intelligent as any that have filled the Academy of Music when the best works of the greatest masters of the musical art have been produced, and the same class will continue to patronize it in the future as liberally as ever, if they have nothing more to complain of than at the present time. Bilious critics, who mistake indigestion for high-toned morality and artistic culture, cannot drive people away from any style of amusements unless their disparagements are based upon substantial grounds. Our playgoers and opera-goers are in the habit of seeing and thinking for themselves, and they have not yet been able to discover the utter depravity of *opera bouffe*, as was proved by the audiences attracted by the late performances at the Academy of Music. We therefore advocate an *opera bouffe* theatre as the addition to our places of amusement that we need even more than we do an establishment devoted to the legitimate drama.

—A man in Toronto has not spoken for fifteen years, and so is called a lunatic. He is probably dumb, and selling the public.

—The sale of a very pretty Coolie girl in Texas excities the *Tribune's* attention. She was sold as English girls were to planters in old times, to pay her passage.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

☞ THE "SCHOMACKER" PIANO.—BUY A FIRST CLASS PHILADELPHIA MADE PIANO AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. OBTAIN THEIR GUARANTEE, AND THEREBY ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

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Our new and beautiful Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, are constantly supplied from our extensive factories with a full assortment of superior *Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos*, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Call and examine them and you will admit that we are able to prove all that we have said, and that no other establishment in this city can offer the same *liberal inducements*.

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THE WHIPPING POST IN DELAWARE.

Our hearts are frozen within us, almost,
As we read of the Delaware whipping post.
'Tis a shame and sin
To stand and grin,
And crack poor jokes
At the suffering folks
Who bare their backs
To the cruel smacks
Of the savage whip;
While with terrible grip
The manacles hold them fast to the post.

At the pillory post of Delaware,
Crowds of citizens come and stare
At the horrible sight;
A terrible fright,
What a disgrace
In a public place!

Ugh! Ugh! We turn from sights like those
To think about ROCKHILL & WILSON'S CLOTHES

Instead of stripes upon the bare back, ROCKHILL & WILSON offer the public the most elegant striped Cassimere Pantaloons. Likewise and moreover, Coats Vests, and everything a civilized man needs to have on his back, CHEAPER THAN EVER, FOR CASH.

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FAIR IN AID OF THE HOM OF THE AGED INFIRM.

A FAIR for the benefit of the Aged and Infirm of the M. E. Church will open at

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

On Monday Evening, November 30,

And will continue for TWO WEEKS.

A large collection of Useful and Fancy Articles will be found on sale, suitable for the Holidays, and as the most extensive preparations have been made, this will be the grandest Fair held in Philadelphia since the Sanitary. Music will be in attendance.

Tickets of admission, 25 cents.
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All the best makes 4-4 Bleached Muslins at very low prices.
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White Table Linens, at 75, 87 cents, and $1.
Fine German Table Linens, at $1, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25.
5000 YARDS BEST PRINTS, 12½ cents.
Good Qualities of Calicoes, at 7 cents.
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Yard-wide French Chintzes, at 25 cents, worth 50c.

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DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of
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The Philadelphia "German" Democrat Office has been removed
FROM No. 465 North THIRD Street
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CURACAO A LA VANILLE.
A La Grand Chartreuse, green and yellow, in quarts and pints.
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CURACOA.
Maraschino, Marie, Brizard & Rogers' finest quality Anisette.
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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Miss Kellogg's Concert.

Miss Kellogg's brilliant success in Europe was a source of great satisfaction to her friends and critical admirers in this country, for, independently of her merits as an artist, she has the rare faculty of establishing a sort of intimacy with each member of her audience. And if her style, culture, and the qualities of her voice were less worthy of commendation, this personal magnetism would still make her one of the most popular singers on the stage. Miss Kellogg, too, is an American by birth and education, and it was here that her merits obtained the fullest recognition before she went before strange people to have the approving verdict of her friends at home confirmed. Her triumphs in Europe were no more than what her most discreet admirers expected, but as the first really fine lyric artist that we have sent across the Atlantic, the enthusiasm which she created in London was esteemed to be as much a national as a personal compliment.

Miss Kellogg has always been a great favorite in this city, and her reception on Wednesday evening, when she made her first appearance after her return from Europe, was as cordial as she could have desired, and the only cause for regret was that she did not have an opportunity to display her powers to the fullest extent in an operatic performance. The first air, the polacca from Bellini's opera of *I Puritani*, was sung with fine expression and in answer to an encore she gave Longfellow's ballad of "Beware" in a very bewitching manner, accompanying herself on the piano. The duet from the *Nozze di Figaro* of Mozart, with Signor Petrelli, was also deservedly applauded. Instead of the "Voi che Sapete," which was announced in the programme, an aria from *Don Giovanni* was given in the second part of the entertainment, and an *encore* of this elicited a delicious Italian kiss song, which was repeated in compliance with an enthusiastic demand.

A trio from Verdi's *Attila* with Signori Lotti and Petrelli concluded the performance, and sent the audience home in the most pleasurable state of mind. Miss Kellogg's trip to Europe has improved her both in appearance and execution, and she comes before the American public again a finer artist than ever. The programme on Wednesday evening was excellent, and the performance altogether very superior. Signor Petrelli is a fair tenor, equal to concert-room requirements, and Signor Lotti has a fine baritone voice, but he does not sing with over-much expression. Mad'lle Alida Topp does credit to her tutor Liszt, and her piano execution is something remarkable. It is doubtful whether we have ever had a lady pianist in this city before who could equal her in her command over the instrument, and in her firm and vigorous touch. The fantasia by Liszt, in the first part, and the "Polka de la Rhine" by Raff, in the second part, were both *encored*, and in answer Mad'lle Topp gave a couple of waltzes by Chopin and Raff.

Among the most enjoyable portions of the entertainment were Herr Kopta's solos on the violin. The "Reverie" by Vieuxtemps, and the "Cascade" by A. de Konski, in the first part, were applauded in the heartiest manner. The Paganinian variation, executed on the G string only, in the second part, was a remarkable exhibition of skill, and it obtained an *encore* which Herr Kopta answered by giving an imitation of the flageolet and bagpipes.

The concert was in the highest degree enjoyable, and while we regret that Mr. Strakosch has found it necessary to make his present stay in Philadelphia with Miss Kellogg so short, we hope that he will allow us the pleasure of seeing her again before the season is over.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Signora di Carfano will have a benefit this evening. The drama of *Blow for Blow* will be performed. To-morrow there will be a matinee.

On Monday an equestrian season will be inaugurated, with a fine corps of performers of recognized ability, among whom the following may be named:—Mr. James Robinson, Mad'lle Elize Magetta, the Levantine Brothers, Charles Madigan, James Ward, James Madigan, and others. New dresses and new paraphernalia have been provided, and everything will be done by the management to make the season as brilliant as possible. Mr. James Robinson made a great hit in Paris during the Exposition, and he was pronounced the finest equestrian ever seen in that city.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Forrest will appear for the last time this evening. The play will be *Damon and Pythias*.

On Monday Mrs. D. P. Bowers will commence an engagement, appearing as "Lady Audley."

AT THE ARCH *The Lancashire Loss* will be performed for the last time this evening. To-morrow evening Mr. Barton Hill will have a benefit, for which the play of a *Lesson in Love* and the drama of the *Three Guardsmen* are announced. We hope that Mr. Hill's many friends will remember his claims on their consideration on this occasion.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE an effort is made to please everybody, and the management succeed in getting up a very pleasant entertainment. A matinee will be given to-morrow, at which the price of admission will be twenty-five cents to all parts of the house.

MISS KELLOGG will give her second concert this evening at Concert Hall. An entirely new programme will be presented. Miss Kellogg will make her last appearance to-morrow afternoon.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC will give a third grand concert this evening at Musical Fund Hall. The following programme will be presented:—

PART I.

1. Quintet, for Piano, Flute, Clarionet, Bassoon, and Horn.....Spohr
Professors Himmelsbach, Koch, Stoll, Muller, and Pingemann.
2. Aria, for Mezzo Soprano.....Costa
By a Pupil.
3. Adagio and Religioso, for Violin and Organ.....Bott
Mr. Carl Gaertner and Professor Henry G. Thunder.
4. Cavatina—La Sonnambula.....Bellini
By a Pupil.
5. Grand Duo, for two Pianos.....Kalkbrenner
By two Pupils.

PART II.

6. Prelude, for Organ, Piano, Violins, and Violoncello.....Bach
Professors Boettger and Hugo Eisbach and Pupils of Orchestral Department.
With Violoncello Obligato, by Professor Hennig.
7. Trio, for two Sopranos and Alto.....Schaumann
By Pupils.
8. Symphony, No 12.....Haydn
First Movement.....Grave and Presto.
Second " .....Andante with Variations.
Third " .....Minuetto and Allegretto.
Fourth " .....Finale. Vivace.
By Professors and Pupils of Orchestral Department.

MAX MARETZEK'S season of Grand Opera will commence at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next. Verdi's ever-popular *Trovatore* will be the opening opera. On Tuesday Beethoven's *Fidelio* will be given by the German half of the troupe. The *Sicilian Vespers* is announced for Wednesday.

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA will give a concert to-morrow afternoon at Musical Fund Hall. On Saturday evening, December 19th, the "Reformation" symphony of Mendelssohn and the "Unfinished" symphony of Schubert will be performed at Musical Fund Hall by a largely increased orchestra.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS', and Children's Clothing, Ready-made; finest assortment in the city; also, choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A GREAT CONVENIENCE—Charles Stokes & Co.'s Emporium of Fashion, where gentlemen can step in, and, without doubt, *procure a suit of really fashionable and well made Clothes in a few minutes.* Every garment at this immense establishment is cut over a customer pattern. A perfect fit guaranteed. YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED AT CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s, No. 824 Chesnut street.

REVOLT IN THE INTERIOR.—When the stomach is rebellious, the liver contumacious, the bowels disordered, the brain confused, and the nerves in a tumult, call in the aid of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, if you would restore quiet, regularity, and harmony to the action of these important organs. A large proportion of the complaints to which the human family are subject originate in indigestion. For this distressing malady, and parent of innumerable ailments as distressing as itself, the BITTERS are the only article proved by experience to be a universal and unfailing remedy. But although it was as a remedy for dyspepsia and biliousness that they first obtained *prestige* twenty years ago, it is now well understood, both by the public and the medical profession, that their curative properties take a far wider range. In nervous complaints, spasmodic affections, fever and ague and every variety of general and local debility, their effect is most salutary; and as a means of preparing the system to resist damp, cold, poisonous elements in the water or the air, privation, exposure, etc., no medicinal agent at present known can be justly compared with this powerful yet harmless tonic. The feeble and sensitive, who can ill withstand the inclemency of the winter season, will find the BITTERS exactly the article they need to fortify and sustain them.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

WINE, HERBS, AND ROOTS.—Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are composed of his pure Wine, with herbs and roots, the best bitters known to the Materia Medica, and in daily use by our best physicians. A. W. & B. Speer, M. D., of Washington City, say of his Wine:—In diseases of a prostrating character, for its qualities as a gentle stimulant and certain tonic these Bitters are every way worth the attention and test of the Medical Faculty. These Bitters and Wines are sold by Druggists.

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MARRIED.

RONEY—PATTEN.—On the evening of the 12th instant, at the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Edward Hawes, assisted by Rev. P. F. Stryker, D. D., JAMES B. RONEY to MARIE FRENCH, youngest daughter of Captain William Patten, all of this city.

WINSLOW—WARNOCK.—On the 26th instant, by the Rev. Frank L. Robbins, at the residence of the bride's parents, STEPHEN N. WINSLOW, Jr., to EMILY WARNOCK, daughter of William Warnock, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

BARR.—On the 26th instant, Mr. ISAAC BARR, Sr., in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Samuel Lewis Barr, Upper Darby, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 29th of November, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Zion.

CARLISLE.—On the 24th instant, SAMUEL T., son of John and Mary Ann Carlisle, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Athensville, Montgomery county, Pa., on Sunday next, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock.

GREGORY.—On Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M., ELLEN Y., wife of General E. M. Gregory, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1438 N. Thirteenth street, on Sunday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

LOESER.—On Wednesday evening, November 25, Mrs CATHERINE IRELAND, wife of Jacob Loeser, and eldest daughter of Abraham Witt, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1614 N. Fifteenth street, on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MCCALL.—On Wednesday, the 25th inst., JOSEPH MCCALL, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1112 Fitzwater street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

SPROULES.—On the 24th instant, CHARLES SPROULES, Sr., aged 54 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Wildey Lodge, No. 13, I. O. of O. F., and Frankford Encampment, No. 31, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Foulkrod and Willow streets, Frankford, on Sunday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

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39. Victoria Lancers (Quadrilles), Weingarten.
40. Lucretia Borgia (il Brindisi) (Song), Donizetti.
41. Scenes that are Brightest (Maritana), (Song), W. V. Wallace.
42. My First Wife's Dead (Barbe Bleue), (Song), Offenbach.
43. Les Adieux (Nocturne), P. Horro.
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THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

"The Galaxy."

The novel of "Cypher," which increases in interest as it progresses, opens the December number of the *Galaxy*. Mr. Eugene Benson has a discriminating article on "Poe and Hawthorne," whom he couples together as the only two literary men, among Americans, who had the sense of beauty and the artist's conscience in a supreme degree. Mr. Edward A. Pollard gives a chapter in the history of the late war, in a paper on the "Confederate Congress." "One Too Many" is a pleasant story by Caroline Chesebro. "Women as Physicians," by Mary A. E. Wager, gives an account of the efforts made by women to obtain medical education, and the success which has attended them as practising physicians and as attendants in hospitals. "Tied Up by the Thumbs," by T. A. Dodge, is the story of a soldier who did not like discipline, and who was broken in by the rather rough style of punishment practised in the army by some officers. A sketch of Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble is illustrated by a portrait, by Mr. W. J. Hennessy, which is anything but complimentary to the lady. "Acquitted," by H. H., is a vigorous poem. Miss Jane G. Austin's story of "The Treasure of the Three Kings" is interesting. Mr. R. H. Stoddart contributes a few graceful lines of verse addressed "To a Friend, with a Vase." Mr. Richard Grant White discourses about "Words and their Uses." "A Barcarolle," by Lillie Nelson, is a clever little poem. In the "Galaxy Miscellany," "Who Took Ticonderoga?" by B. F. D., is an attempt to show that Ethan Allen is not entitled to all the credit that has usually been given to him for his part in that transaction. Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford reviews Mr. A. R. Hope's "Book About Boys," and D. H. Jaynes, in "Exit the Blonde," discourses to the following effect:—

The fair-haired woman is lively, joyous, quick-witted, versatile, eloquent—not in the language of the lips merely, but in expression and action—kind, sympathetic, and warm-hearted. Her impulses are sudden as well as strong. She often falls in love at first sight. She is not bold and indelicate in the avowal of her affection, but at the proper moment says "yes" frankly, and means it—but she may change her mind—in other words, there is, as a rule, a slight tendency to ickleness in the blonde. There is too little iron in her blood. But when the dark-haired and dark-eyed woman loves—well, she *loves*, and with her

Love is love forevermore.

Men admire the blonde, court her society, bask with delight in her smiles, drink in with eagerness the music of her voice, are fascinated by her beauty and her wit—but they more frequently seek in marriage the less brilliant brunette.

It has already been stated that the increase of dark hair is greater in the city than in the country. The increase of cities among us must, therefore, give a still further impulse to the *melanosis* now going on. The fair haired type requires for its full development the fresh pure air of the fields and forests. The atmosphere and modes of life inseparable from towns are unfavorable to the sanguinous element of the constitution. The bilious temperament thrives. More iron finds its way into the blood and to the hair, and less sulphur; though just why or how this takes place it may not be so easy to determine.

The result of the physiological change now going on here, unless checked by the intervention of new and unforeseen causes, will be the establishment on this continent of a homogeneous and peculiar people. Physically, the coming man of this New World will be characterized by a well-developed osseous system; dense, firm muscles; rather high cheek bones; prominent, but handsome features; dark, strong, and abundant hair; black, brown, or hazel eyes; and a dark complexion—a contormation indicative of great strength of constitution, endurance, and capacity for work. Mentally, he will be observing, clear-headed, energetic, persevering, steadfast; quick to decide and ready to act; self-reliant, polite, courteous; refined in manners, if not always delicate in perception; ambitious; fond of power; addicted to conquest; often irritable, headstrong, and domineering; jealous of his honor; not particularly averse to strife; firm in friendship; faithful to his trust; constant in love; and terrible in his enmity. In verbal expression he will be direct and emphatic, and his eloquence will be that of earnestness and conviction; and in action, his blows will be both rapid and heavy.

The future American woman will be a dark-haired, dark-eyed, lithe-limbed, agile, elegant, and commanding brunette; only moderately plump in person, and finely proportioned and vigorous. The face will incline to the oval form, with features finely cut and somewhat more prominent than are seen in the European races from which we are mainly descended; but neither angular nor coarse, and full of expression. In her mental character, she will be imaginative, impassioned, earnest, serious, truthful, sincere, proud, and high-spirited. Ardent and devoted in love, unchanging in all her attachments, and with clear perceptions of duty, she will be a helpmate worthy of the name—one to be loved, honored, and trusted everywhere and always. Happy the man of the future who shall call her wife!

"Ebb Tide" and "Soft Brown Eyes," by C. P. Crouch, complete the poetical contributions to this number. "Drift Wood," "Literature and Art," and the "Nebulæ," contain a number of items of interest.

"Harper's."

Mr. John D. Sherwood opens the December number of *Harper's* with "A Pilgrimage upon the Rhine," described in flowing verse, and illustrated by Mr. Charles Parsons. Mr. J. Ross Browne's third paper on "Explorations in Lower California" and the first of a series of "South Coast Saunterings in England" are also profusely illustrated. An interesting article on "Charles Loring Elliott" has a portrait of that distinguished artist at its head. Mrs. Dinah Muloch Craik concludes her fine novel of "The Woman's Kingdom." Major J. W. De Forest, whose articles on the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in former numbers of this magazine attracted considerable attention, makes a "Report of Outrages." "The Witches of Hazelcope" is a story in two chapters, which is followed by a discussion of the "Constitutionality of the Legal-tender Act." From "English Photographs by an American" we take the following:—

The inferior position of Englishwomen is first apparent to a foreigner in a variety of little details. Returning from an early morning ride, he notices the cottages of the working people by the roadside. The women are up and about, making the fires, carrying the coals, opening the house, while the men are still snoring soundly. I should like to see an American husband wait for his wife, or an American son for his mother, to perform these matutinal functions. If he were not speedily bewigged by his own better half, a more serious punishment would be adjudged him by a vigilance committee of neighboring housewives. Or breakfast is being prepared, and you notice the women buttering the bread so as to save their lords and masters the slightest unnecessary exertion. An American husband might eat dry bread forever if he were unwilling to butter it himself. Then you catch sight of a woman on her knees lacing or unlacing a man's boots. So menial a service would scandalize the best American wives. If an Englishman want a pipe, it is the woman who fills it and hands him the light; if his pot need replenishing, it is the woman who procures and pours out the ale; if there be an errand to be done, it is the woman who trots off while the man loafs or rests at home. In short, English women belonging to what are called the lower classes are evidently the servants of the men, while in America the men are as evidently the servants of the women, only that this latter service being that of the stronger to the weaker, never seems like servitude, even in the humblest families, but takes the nobler forms of politeness, solicitude, and duty.

But this sketch has darker tints. These lower class women not only perform menial services, but they are treated far worse than any other servants in the world. Many of them are married only in name. From various causes, but mainly from lack of education, the marriage rites are lightly esteemed by these poor women—or rather not by the women, who would give almost their lives for honest marriage lines, but by their fathers and the fathers of their children. As among the negroes of the South before emancipation, a man and woman agree to live together; their relatives, friends, and neighbors acknowledge the implied relationship by calling the woman "Mrs.," and the upper classes care nothing about it, since it does not immediately concern them, and is pretty sure to provide another generation of laborers for the work of the future. In the South emancipation had to be attended by the solemnization of thousands of marriages, which might have been made in heaven years before, but had not been legally ratified on earth; and so in England, any genuine reform among the lower orders will have to be commenced by a joint crusade of clergymen and teachers—the former for the parents, the latter for the children. At present, all concerned accept the situation; the unmarried couples congratulate themselves upon having saved the parson's fees, and spend more than the fees in drink to celebrate their economy; and the women, having lost their virtue, often find themselves linked with brutes who had no virtue of their own to lose, and who soon deprive them of every comfort in life.

A "reformed Planchetteist" makes some "Confessions" tending to convict that little instrument of humbuggery. The story of "The New Timothy" is continued. The other articles are "Eustacie's Story;" "The Man whom Everybody Snubbed;" the whole of Lord Lytton's new drama of *The Rightful Heir*; "The Editor's Easy Chair;" "The Editor's Drawer;" and "The Editor's Book Table." Received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

The Riverside Magazine for December concludes the second volume. The contents are as follows:—"The Vision of John the Watchman;" "Two Lives in One," concluded, by Vieux Moustache, with an illustration by A. P. Close; "How a Mouse Kept Christmas;" "My Debut as a Sportsman," by F. J. Mills, with two illustrations by the author; "A Year Among the Indians," concluded, by Martha M. Thomas; "The First Snow," by Abby Sage, with an illustration by Courtland Hoppin; "Doings of the Bodley Family;" "Nathan's Pig," by Horace E. Scudder; "Hunter and Tom," concluded, by Jacob Abbott, with an illustration by Courtland Hoppin; "The New Store," by H. E. G. P., with three illustrations; "A Midnight Visit to Clio," by Mr. E. Dodge; "Fax," by the author of "Ting-a-Ling," with two illustrations by H. L. Stevens; "The Little Broken Reed," by H. H. W.; "Bennie's Walk," with an illustration by M. L. Stone; "Our Chimney," by Francis Lee; "The Home on the Rock," by E. G. C.; "Patchwork," by the editor and his friends. The first number of the new volume of the *Riverside* will contain a new story by Hans Christian Andersen, entitled "Court Cards;" also a sketch of this great story-writer, by a personal friend, and a portrait. A number of other attractive novelties are promised.

THE OLD WORLD.

Commerce of the Different European Nations.

In relation to the old conflict as to the superiority of one great ethnic group above another, the following calculations, worked out by a German writer from the mass of figures bearing on the trade and commerce of all nations, brought together by Scherzer in the "Geographical Year Book" for 1868, will be interesting as showing the commercial development of the different nations. The mercantile fleet of the three great groups depends, however, to a great extent upon the geographical position of the different countries. Thus the Sclavons, an essentially continental and agricultural people, are placed in an unfavorable position; but the extent of coast land of the Romanic countries is at least as favorable towards the formation of a commercial fleet as that of the Germanic. In the following calculations Belgium has been placed half with the Germanic and half with the Romanic group; Austria, half to the Sclavonic and half to the Germanic. The Turks, the Greeks themselves, and the Russians, have been included with the Sclavonic. The following are the results in tons:—

Great Britain..	5,852,473	Sweden.....	355,044
United States...	4,316,778	Austria (half).....	155,200
Germany.....	1,291,651	Denmark.....	160,278
British America	970 000	Australia.....	116,685
Norway.....	776,590	Belgium (half).....	17,750
Holland.....	538,676		

Total for the Germanic countries...tons 14.685,039

With the Latin, on the other hand, we find the following:—

France.....	1,008,084	Spanish Colon's	161.714
Italy.....	707,788	Portugal.....	82,504
Latin America...	585,503	Belgium (half)...	17,755
Spain.....	395,270		

Total for the Latin countries.....tons 2,958,618

Thus deeply already have the Latin race sunken in their commerce on the sea—a people who boast of a Columbus and a Magellan. Compare the republics of Mexico, Peru, and others of South America, included in "Romanic America," with the United States or even British America.

The Sclavonic peoples come, of course lower in the scale:—

Russia.....	399,930	Austria (half).....	155,201
Greece.....	360,000	Turkey	182,000

Total for the Sclavonic countries, tons 1,037,131

Like results ensue on calculating the extent of the railroads of the different groups. Switzerland, whose people are 69 per cent. German, are placed to this group. The length is given in kilometers:—

United States.....	59 377	Scandinavian St's.	2525
Great Britain.....	24,621	Switzerland.....	1295
Germany.....	14,455	Belgium (half).....	1283
Germanic Colonies in Asia.....	5 660	Netherlands.....	1049
British America...	4.01	Australia.....	855
Austria (half).....	3.152	Cape Colony.....	109

Total for the Germanic countries..kils. 118,421

In the Romanic countries:—

France.....	19 908	Belgium (half).....	1,283
Spain.....	5.110	Portugal.....	700
Italy.....	4 840	Algeria.....	44
Romanic America	2,743		

Total for Romanic countries.....kils. 34,628

In the Sclavonic countries:—

Russia.....	1494	Turkey.....	286
Austria (half).....	8153		

Total for the Sclavonic countries...kils..7933

That is, not an eighth as much as the United States.

The length of telegraphs are also calculated in kilometers. The Germanic:—

United States.....	88,495	Austria (half).....	8,835
Great Britain and colonies.....	71,136	Holland, with colonies	5.793
Germany.....	28,966	Switzerland.....	3,553
Scandinavia.....	11,847	Belgium (half).....	1,760

Total for the Germanic countries.....216,881

In the Romanic countries:—

France and Colonies.....	35 421	Romanic America	5 099
Italy.....	15 735	Roumania.....	3 204
Spain.....	10,003	Belgium.....	1,750
		Portugal.....	630

Total for the Romanic countries...kils. 71,842

Still more unfavorably figure the statistics of the Sclaves:—

European and Asiatic Russia.....	36,484	Turkey and Servia..	7,196
Austria (half).....	9,835	Greece	501

Total for the Sclavonic countries..... 54,016

If we recapitulate we find the following survey:—

	Mer. Vel. Tons.	Railroads Kilom'trs.	Telegraph, Kilom'trs.
Germanic people..	14,685,039	118,421	218,881
Romanic people...	2,958 618	34 628	71,842
Sclavonic people..	1,037,131	7,933	54,016

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—JUSTICE to my many friends and patrons in Philadelphia demands that I should thus publicly state that I am not any longer connected with the Colton Dental Association of this city, as their operator, but am now operating in my own office, where I continue to make extracting teeth without pain, by nitrous oxide gas, my specialty, devoting my whole practice to this particular branch. The following eminent gentlemen in the dental profession send their cases of extracting teeth to me:

Dr. J. D. White,	Dr. Daniel Neale,
Dr. David Roberts,	Dr. Mahlon Kirke,
Dr. James S. Gilliams,	Drs. C. E. & E. E. Hopkins,
Dr. H. Winterbottom,	
Dr. Louis Jack,	Dr. Edw. Townsend,
Dr. H. F. Reinstein,	and many others.

Respectfully,
DR. F. R. THOMAS,
11 9 mwf18t Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS. Administer it in the most approved manner. Do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that without pain. So 11,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT STREET, 11 9 mwf1st Below Eighth.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 42

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec. 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 3 30t Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the SALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, December 8, at 12 o'clock M.
EDWARD P. HALL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1868. 11 18mwf9t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 112 S. FOURTH Street.—Agents well qualified to solicit for Life Insurances will be employed on very favorable terms. 11 25 6t*

MESSRS. STEWART & CO., Upholsterers, Brooklyn, N.Y., state, in regard to Elastic Sponge, that they "furnished several churches with cushions to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested, after putting it to the thousand and one tests of Church Committees. 8 5 mwf

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

RICH CURTAIN FABRICS

FOR

PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.

WINDOW CURTAINS

AND

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

COMPRISING

FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES
SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC

ALSO,

Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,

Embroidered Lace Curtains

NEW DESIGNS,

From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the the RICHEST MADE.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT COR NICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.

Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

11 20 fmw10trp PHILADELPHIA.

WRIGHT'S

NE PLUS ULTRA

MINCED MEAT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT,

SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Sts.,

11 21 6t PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE

AND TRUST

COMPANY,

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART,	S. H. HORSTMANN,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,	A. J. DREXEL,
WM. A. PORTER,	JOSEPH PATTERSON,
F. A. DREXEL,	WM. C. HOUSTON,
WM. V. McKEAN,	S. J. SOLMS,
THOMAS W. EVANS,	HENRY E. ROOD.

NEW YORK.

JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.

BOSTON.

HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.

CINCINNATI.

A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.

CHICAGO.

L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HON. J. W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.

BALTIMORE.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
HENRY E. ROOD, Vice-President.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.

R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS. F. KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 mwfmrp

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Acuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 1273

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

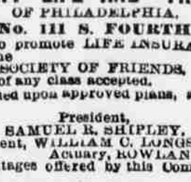
Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverenx,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.



Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the

MANUFACTURE

OF

WM. D. ROGERS,

OF CHESNUT STREET,

To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the

DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.

CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.

WM. D. ROGERS,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,

11 6 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 mwfsm

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.	
On Marine and Inland Risks.....	$803,506 74
On Fire Risks.....	145,205 06
	$948,711 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867.....	406,845 71
	$1,355,557 51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.	
On Marine and Inland Risks.....	$746,605 77
On Fire Risks.....	148,317 72
	$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.....	107,498 82
	$1,002,422 31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses.....	$424,052 74
Fire Losses.....	73,485 87
Return Premiums.....	59,141 02
Reinsurances.....	36,106 51
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.....	50,586 63
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes.....	43,555 89
Expenses.....	23,908 65
	$710,837 31
	$291,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s.	$208,500 00
120,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881...	136,800 00
50,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad).....	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan.....	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax).....	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan.....	51,500 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee).....	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock.....	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock.....	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock.....	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.....	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,601 26.	
	Real Estate.....	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made.....	322,486 94
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company.....	40,178 88
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value.....	1,813 00
	Cash in Bank.....$116,150 08	
	Cash in Drawer..... 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under '25. By the Act of Incorporation, 'no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph M. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernardon,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
B. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine.
James B. McFarland,	John B. Semple, Pitts.,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, do
Joshua P. Eyre,	D. T. Morgan, do.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL.....	$300,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS.....	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693 22	$356,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 1 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF *NORTH AMERICA,*
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 22

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, November 28,
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, December 1.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, December 5.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, December 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, December 15
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, December 19.
and each succeeding Saturday and Alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMERS
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency,
FIRST CABIN.....	$100	STEERAGE.....
to London.....	105	to London.....
to Paris.....	115	to Paris.....

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....	$90	Liverpool.....
Halifax.....	30	Halifax.....
St. John's, N. F.....	40	St. John's, N. F.....

by Branch Steamer.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Va.
gible. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY, from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond

FOREIGN ITEMS.

AN "ENOCH ARDEN" AFFAIR.—A variation on the "Enoch Arden" romance is narrated as an incident in a country town of Cork. The heroine of the adventure, married ten years ago, was shortly afterwards forsaken by her husband, who emigrated to America. At the end of nine years she married again, the second husband, like the first, belonging to the laboring class. Soon after this the return of the first husband was reported; whereupon the woman, who had kept the fact of her first marriage a profound secret, immediately disappeared, and the most diligent search by both husbands has failed to discover her retreat. A correspondent, referring to this incident, says:—It reminds me of an older one, to which you will perhaps allow me to call attention as an authentic example of the most moral, manly, English, and constitutional behavior, under such "tolerable and not-to-be-borne" circumstances. It is mentioned in Lyson's "Environs" as from an entry in the parish register of Bermondsey, A. D. 1604:—

The forme of a solemne vowe made betwixt a man and his wife, having bene long absent, through which occasion the woman being married to another man (he) tooke her again as followeth:—

THE MAN'S SPEACH.—"Elizabeth, my beloved wife, I am right sorie that I have so long absented myselfe from thee, wherevy thou shouldst be occasioned to take another man to be thy husband. Therefore I do now vowe and promise, in the sighte of God and this companie, to take thee againe as mine owne, and will not only forgive thee, but also dwell with thee, and do all other duties unto thee as I promised at our marriage."

THE WOMAN'S SPEACH.—"Raphe, my beloved husband, I am right sorie that I have in thy absence taken another man to be my husband; but here, before God and this companie, I do renounce and forsake him, and do promise to kepe myselfe only unto thee during life, and to performe all other duties which I first promised unto thee in our marriage."

Then follows a short "occasional prayer," and the entry concludes with the names of the parties, and the attestation of the "parson, clark," etc. I regret that I cannot find any "speach" *of the other man's* to complete this notice, but I hope some exemplary record of his sentiments may yet be discovered by local antiquarians; or that in the opposite case we may indulge in the reasonable conjecture that he gave a cordial consent, *by silence*, to the termination of his experience of matrimony."

COTTON IN ENGLAND.—The cotton supply question is of considerable interest and gravity. Thus, in the nine months ending September 30, this year, 8,294,049 cwt. only were imported into the United Kingdom, as compared with 8,844,233 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1867, and 9,790,314 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1866. The receipts of cotton from Mexico and China appear to have entirely ceased this year; and the imports from British India sank in the first nine months of this year to 2,187,359 cwt., as compared with 2,963,850 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1867, and 4,163,799 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1866. The deliveries from the United States, however, increased to 4,362,983 cwt. to September 30, this year, as compared with 4,188,054 cwt. and 3,995,679 cwt. in the corresponding periods of 1867 and 1866 respectively. It will be seen that the decrease in the imports in the first nine months of this year was 550,184 cwt., as compared with the corresponding three-quarters of 1867; but the falling off was to some extent neutralized by the decline in the exports of cotton from the United Kingdom, which were less by 453,888 cwt. in the nine months ending September 30, this year, than in the corresponding period of 1867. The actual diminution in the quantity of cotton available for home consumption in the United Kingdom to September 30, this year, was thus reduced to 96,296 cwt. Of the miscellaneous cotton fields, if we may so call them, Brazil appears to be more than holding her own, but all the others are losing ground.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WHEAT IN ENGLAND.—The price of wheat is now about 18s. per quarter lower than it was at the corresponding date of 1867. It is, however, about 2s. per quarter higher than it was at the corresponding date of 1866, 12s. per quarter higher than at the corresponding date of 1865, and 16s. per quarter higher than at the corresponding date of 1864. It can hardly be said, then, that we have yet entered upon a period of extreme cheapness as regards wheat; and the return to comparatively moderate rates has had the effect of reducing to some extent the foreign deliveries, the imports in September having declined to 2,259,430 cwt., as compared with 3,067,662 cwt. in September, 1867, and 1,192,064 cwt. in September, 1866. Even the United States deliveries, which had been making progress for some time past, show a certain decline, although in the first three quarters of this year we received 4,714,203 cwt. of American wheat, as compared with 1,980,007 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1867, and 388,010 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1866 The imports in October will be found to have been considerable, however; and, upon the whole, the tendency of wheat prices appears likely to be gradually downwards.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

—*Galignani* quotes from an Italian journal an account of a recent operation to save life by the transfusion of blood. It was performed in Palermo, at the Hospital della Concezione, by Dr. Albanese. A young man had a leg amputated for a bad humor, while in a very low state; but the operation reduced him to a worse state than ever, and it became apparent that he was fast sinking, the pulse being imperceptible and the body cold. In this emergency the transfusion of blood was proposed. Two assistants of the hospital offered to have their veins opened for the purpose, and thus, at two different intervals, 220 gms. of blood were introduced into the patient's system. After the first time he recovered the faculty of speech, and stated that, before, he could neither see nor hear, but now felt as if he were flying in the air. At latest dates he was reported in a fair way to recovery. This is one of the few successful cases of the kind on record.

—The Emperor Napoleon had Baron Jerome David to breakfast the other day; the Baron is chief of the ultra-conservative or Arcadian party, and is spoken of as likely to succeed M. Schneider as President of the Corps Législatif. If these things bode badly, it is pleasant to learn that in a report on the coming elections which M. Pinard has just submitted to the Emperor, the Minister of the Interior advises that the Government shall only interfere where anti-dynastic candidates take the field. Should this suggestion be followed, a blow will be dealt to the degrading system of official candidates. During next session, which will be a short one, the Corps Législatif will merely discuss the budget, the agricultural code, and the famous treaty between the Crédit Foncier and the city of Paris, by which M. Haussmann wishes to borrow 400,000,000 francs.

—A poultry raiser in Australia has a pen of 10,000 acres, in which he keeps ostriches, for their feathers, not eggs.

—The American young ladies in Paris continue to attract marked attention—the wealthy ones particularly.

—During the recent Erie "combination" a bank whose capital does not exceed three quarters of a million certified a check for eight millions.

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER,

CONSISTING OF

Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868.	SPRUCE JOIST. SPANCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1868.
1868	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1868
1868	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1868
1868	WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1868
1868	UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1868
1868	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1868
1868	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1868
1868	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1868
1868	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1868

1 1[

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER, BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthf

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

GOVERNMENT SALES.

HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, November 30, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock, at Lincoln Depot, a quantity of Quartermaster's stores no longer required by the Department, consisting in part of—

29 Horses,	1 Dead Horse Dray.
50 Mules.	5,000 lbs. Iron, assorted.
200 Army Wagons,	5,000 lbs. Steel, do.
100 Wagon Wheels.	5,000 lbs. Rope, do.
50 Ambulance Wheels,	20,000 lbs. H and M Shoes, assorted.
1 Shingle Machine,	20,000 feet Oak and Ash Lumber.
3 Circular Saws,	200 Wagon Wheel Boxes.
1500 King Bolts,	600 Ambulance Wheel Boxes.
160 Tongue Chains,	4,000 S Hoes.
200 Open Links,	
26 Wagon Jacks,	
3 Carts,	
5 Ambulances,	

together with a quantity of articles rated as unserviceable, consisting in part of Brushes, Lanterns, Harness, Whips, Chairs, Flies, Bedsteads, etc.

Attention is especially called to the high class of Mules offered at this sale.

Catalogues will be furnished.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

JAMES B. BLUNT,
Brevet Colonel A. Q. M.,
Acting Depot Quartermaster.

11 20 6t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance stores will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Frankford Arsenal Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 21st day of December, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

19 iron-brass guns various calibres.
1,419 000 pounds of shot, shell, etc.
841 muskets, carbines, rifles, etc., various models.
90 000 pounds of gunpowder.
31 775 lots of infantry accoutrements.
474 lots of cavalry accoutrements.
427 sadd es.
718 curb bridles.
4 4 watering bridles.
422 halters.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel CHAPIN, U. S. A., Purchasing Officer, corner of DICKSON and GREEN streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

S. V. BENET,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.,
Commanding.

11 21 6t] Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Nov. 14, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT THE NATIONAL ARMORY.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, the following CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES will be offered at public auction, at the NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts, MONDAY, December 14, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz:—

Small arms, various models,	Machinery,
Horse Equipments,	Scraps Steel,
Parts of Artillery Bits.	Old Grindstones,
Accoutrements,	Gun Stocks, various stages,
Parts of Arms, various models,	Old Vices
Old Tools.	Lot Window Frames.
Borax	Sash and Blinds.
Old Rope.	1 Mowing Machine.
Scraps, iron-wrought, and cast.	Horse Carts.
	Tallow.
	1 Old Shed, etc.

Catalogues giving quantity, etc., have already been furnished. Parties who have not received them will be supplied by applying to the Commanding Officer.

J. R. McGINNESS,
Brevet Major Commanding.

11 20 fmwst

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received

NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.

3 10[FREE GALLERY.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND,
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street, west side, Phila.;
No. 98 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 191 and 193 FIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.

This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* is prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.

SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwf3m

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Watches,
Diamonds,
11 [4p] **Jewelry,**
Solid Silver & Plated Ware.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS [5 29]
In Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by

DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE Alum and Dry Plaster.

SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 31 mwf3m

MARQUETTE!

MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out, from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WARK OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent international contest in Paris are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents,

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New Orleans.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5[No. 434 RACE Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS—At 8 15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7 30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8 15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6 45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4 20 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6 40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Pottsville and all Way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 10 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 A. M., 12 45 and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6 30 A. M., 1 00 and 5 45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7 40 A. M. and 4 30 P. M trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8 10 A. M. and 1 25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5 00, and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 10 A. M., 1 31, and 10 10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2 50 and 5 25 A. M., 9 35 P. M., passing Reading at 4 44 and 7 06 A. M., and 11 40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10 10 and 11 45 A. M., and 5 00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany the these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and 2 05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6 45, 11 20 A. M., and 6 40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8 35 A. M., and 2 15 and 4 35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7 55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12 15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3 30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 40 A. M., and 5 35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4 35 A. M., 12 45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9 00, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6 10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 3 20 P. M. down Train, and 6¼ and 6½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7 15, 8, 9 40, and 11 10 A. M., 1 40 3 40, 5 30, 6 40, 8 40 and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7 30 A. M., 12 40, 5 40 and 9 25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 5½, 6¾, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5 45, 7, 7 30, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2 30 and 7 15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 3 30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 5½, 6¾, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6 10, 7½, 8 20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia ..... 10 40 P. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 3 20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie ..... 9 25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia ..... 11 30 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 8 35 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie ..... 9 00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 8 00 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 6 25 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven ..... 7 45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie ..... 10 00 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 10 15 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia ..... 7 00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie ..... 7 00 P. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 8 15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia ..... 5 00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11[General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7 45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 30 P. M., 4 15 P. M., 4 30 P. M., 5 15 and 11 30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6 25 A. M., 7 45 A. M., 8 00 A. M., 10 45 A. M., 1 55 P. M., 4 00 P. M., and 6 35 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8 00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4 50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7 45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4 50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. These of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8 30 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7 55 A. M. and 4 00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 45 A. M. and 4 15 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8 00 A. M. and 4 50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6 30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6 30 and 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5 30, and 4 30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6 30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11 30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $5.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, 5 30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M. and 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Edgington.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M. 2 30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9 45 A. M., 12 30, 4, 6 30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City: Fare, $3 25

At 11 30 P. M. Emigrant Line: Fare, $2.

At 9 45 A. M., 1 30, 4, 6 30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9 45 A. M., 3, 6 30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Edgington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9 45 A. M., 6 30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market St. Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9 45 A. M. 6 30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 20 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY. (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 30, 3 30, and 5 30 P. M., for Mercharnsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rancocas, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 30 and 3 30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horner's town, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train ..... 3 00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 30 A. M., 1 40, and 9 00 P. M.
Fast Line ..... 11 00 A. M.
Erie Express ..... 11 00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation ..... 2 20 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation ..... 4 00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train ..... 5 30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express ..... 8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express ..... 10 45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express ..... 12 00 M. Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday. Running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For Way Train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express ..... 3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express ..... 3 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation ..... 8 30 A. M., 3 40 and 7 10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express ..... 10 00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train ..... 9 10 A. M.
Fast Line ..... 10 00 A. M.
Lancaster Train ..... 12 30 P. M.
Erie Express ..... 4 20 P. M.
Day Express ..... 5 10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation ..... 9 40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 25 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad streets and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 00 P. M. (Sundays

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INQUEST.

Coroner's Investigation into the Circumstances Attending the Death of Robert Crossley.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, Coroner Daniels, sitting in his office, held an inquest upon the body of Robert Crossley, a lad seventeen years of age, who died suddenly, on the 25th instant, at Placid place, on South Second street.

Dr. Thomas S. Reed, No. 788 South Second street, testified—Was called in to see the lad; he expired about three minutes after I entered the house; should judge from the symptoms that he died from the effects of poison.

Dr. Longren, in whose drug store the boy was employed, testified that on last Tuesday morning he detected the lad taking money from the drawer; charged him with it, and the lad finally confessed that he had been taking small sums ever since he entered the place; said that the reason he took it was because he did not get enough to eat at home; went to his home and his mother told me that he got as much to eat as the rest of the family; I consented to forgive him; promised also to intercede with his father, as the lad feared he would kill him; during the evening his mother came to me and said his father was in a tearing passion; I then hid the boy up stairs and locked him up; afterwards the boy went home; the next morning I saw the boy; he acted very singularly; he jerked his body convulsively as though he had been so served; I had not yet my suspicions excited; his mother told me that he had taken something from a bottle marked with a skull and cross bones; went for a doctor; the boy died; heard that the boy was frequently beaten at home; it appears that he was badly treated at home.

Mrs. Sanders testified—Went to the house where the boy was dead; learned that on the previous evening his father had beaten him with a cane; learned that the boy had said to his father that "he (the boy) would kill himself."

Charles E. Stuart testified—Have seen the boy beaten very heavily.

Rosanna Bakes testified—Live near; was in my house when I heard that the boy was dead; two weeks ago I heard the boy crying to his father—who was surely whipping him with a cowhide—"O, father, don't kill me;" the father is in the constant habit of whipping his children very hard.

A number of witnesses then testified that they had heard the boy took strychnine, but knew nothing of it themselves.

Dr. Shapleigh, who made a post mortem examination of the body of the lad deposed:—There were no external marks of violence; upon turning back the scalp I discovered two slight bruises on the under side of it; these were slight—might have been caused during the fit, or might have been caused by blows; these bruises could have had nothing to do with the death; upon dissection I found great congestion of the brain, lungs and liver, and the blood was in a fluid state; I found no organic disease whatever; the post mortem appearances were such as to be, in my opinion, not incompatible with the supposition that a poison like strychnia had been taken; from these appearances and the symptoms described by witnesses, I conclude that death was caused by strychnia.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Carpet Thieves—Larceny of Clothing—A Till-tapper—A Policeman Beaten—Chickens Recovered.

—Policeman Curry and Myers, yesterday morning, overhauled three fellows at Germantown road and Oxford streets with four rolls of carpet in their possession. The circumstances being suspicious, the men and the carpet were taken to the Eleventh District Station, where they gave the names of William Conway, Thomas McGuire, and Thomas Doran. It was subsequently discovered that the carpet factory of Knorr & Webb, on Germantown road, below Oxford street, had been broken into and robbed. The alleged thieves had a hearing before Alderman Heins, who committed them in default of $1500 bail.

—During the fire at the Atlantic Garden on Wednesday night, an individual of rather bulky dimensions was taken into custody, and on examination he was found to be surrounded by three vests and four pairs of pantaloons which he had stolen from one of the dwellings on fire. Alderman Toland held him in $800 for trial.

—Joseph Quinn; aged nineteen years, with two other young men, went into the store at Eleventh and Federal streets, yesterday, and relieved the till of $11. Joseph was captured and the others escaped. Alderman Bonsall sent him to prison for his appearance at Court.

—Policeman Kimes, of the Ninth District, yesterday arrested Thomas Marks for drunkenness, whereupon the latter turned on him and used a whip pretty freely over his head. He was, however, taken before Alderman Pancoast, who held him to answer.

—The police of the Twenty-third Ward yesterday overhauled Alfred Foulke and Henry Hefner, on the Tecony road, each with a bag of chickens on his back. They were bound over by Alderman Holmes.

—John Welcome and Martha Too, colored, live in Spafford street. Yesterday they were arrested on the charge of being implicated in the burglary at the store No. 611 Shippen street, a few evenings since. The goods were recovered at their house. Alderman Tittermary committed the alleged offenders.

ATTEMPTED SAFE BLOWING—A NEIGHBORHOOD ALARMED.—About 4 o'clock this morning the occupants of the buildings on Seventh street, between Market and Chesnut streets, were aroused from their slumbers by a loud report, which resembled an explosion. On inquiry it was discovered that an attempt had been made to blow open a safe in the Franklin Institute building. The "blowers" had entered the boarding-house on the north side of the building, and by that means went into the yard and over the fence to the side yard of the structure. Then they raised the rear window and entered the lecture-room. They ascended the stairs to the second story, where by means of a broken pane of glass they got into a private office. A door which separated this room from the office of the Minehill Railroad Company was forced open by a jimmy. In the southwest corner was a huge safe, which the scoundrels immediately went to work at. The carpet around the safe was completelys saturated with water for the purpose of preventing a fire. An unusually large quantity of powder was placed in the keyhole and the match ignited. In a few moments the explosion took place, which not only alarmed the entire neighborhood but the operators themselves. The force was so great that the windows in the building were completely shattered, and the knob of the door was hurled against the wooden partition with such violence as to break the paneling. The entire sheet-iron covering of the door was blown off, but the inner portion was left intact. The "blowers" on the report started off, one out through the alley on the north to Decatur street, where he came afoul of Policeman Saunders, but, being fleet of foot, managed to escape. A second one tried the alley to Seventh street, but with less success than his confederates, as he entered the arms of Policeman Frank Wilson, of the Fourth District, who had been attracted to the spot by the report, though he was standing at Sixth and Arch streets. On searching the premises, a "jimmy," a pick, and a dark lantern were found. The latter article was on a ledge, opposite a side door, which had evidently been intended to be used by the burglars as a mode of egress. The name of the fellow in custody is James Hope, alias James Watson. He will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—During the formation of the military yesterday afternoon on Broad street, two robbers entered the residence of Alfred Burger, No. 651 North Broad street, by forcing open the basement door. The family had gone to see the military. In about half an hour Mrs. Burger returned, and on entering her bed-room confronted a tall fellow, who said, "Look out for that fellow going out of the window." She replied, "You look like another of the fellows," and immediately entwined her arms around his neck. He attempted to get rid of her, but she held on so close that he carried her into the front hall, when she dropped from sheer exhaustion. The sudden exit of the scamp attracted the attention of the bystanders, who gave chase. He entered the saw-mill at Olive street, where he was captured. He had on him a lot of valuable jewelry, some silver spoons, a gold watch, and a silver and a pearl card-case. He gave the name of Charles Welsh, but is also known to the police authorities as James Harrington. His confederate, Richard Booth, was a tiny little fellow, who, on the entrance of Mrs. Burger, was dropped out of the second-story window by his tall companion. He dropped on the pavement, and was taken care of by citizen Robert Dickson. Both of the robbers had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who sent them to prison, in default of $2000 bail.

CAUTION—TO MERCHANTS.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, publishers, No. 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, beg leave to state that they are in no way connected with the getting up of any City, State, or Business Directory whatever; that they have no agents canvassing for the same, and never have had; and any persons making such representations to the public in the name of T. B. Peterson, or T. B. Peterson & Brothers, are impostors.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Lewis Smith, who resides at No. 730 Morse street, in a house kept by Shamus Yocum, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by opening an artery in his arm. Domestic troubles are said to be the cause.

ANOTHER INQUEST.

The Death of Henry Scattergood, and the Circumstances attending It.

At noon—after the completion of the inquest in the Crossley case—the Coroner began an investigation into that of Henry Scattergood, who was knocked down at Third and Beaver streets, about midnight on the 6th inst., and died on Wednesday morning last, at his residence on Leithgow street, above George.

Dr. Shapleigh made a post-mortem examination of the body, and deposed—The body was greatly emaciated; I found a semi-circular wound three quarters of an inch long over the outer angle of the left eye, nearly healed; the under lid of left eye blackened; no other internal marks of violence; on the inner side of scalp on left side I discovered two perfectly round bruises about half an inch in diameter; there was effused blood about the left temple, and the left temporal muscle was bruised; I found a fracture one and a quarter inches long in external plate of frontal bone over the external angle of left eye, running parallel with temporal ridge; beneath this there was a fracture of the inner plate of temporal bone, running crossways; at several points I found blood effused beneath the arachnoid membrane; the blood-vessels of the brain were greatly congested, in the apex of the left lung there was an abscess; the other organs of the chest were sound but somewhat congested; there was blood in the rectum and colon; death was caused from injuries to the brain, internal or by concussion from the bruises.

Dr. Louis Gruel, who attended the deceased, testified—Was called to the deceased on the afternoon of the 8th inst; found him senseless in bed; his pulse was slow; found wounds on his head, but found no signs of fracture; in the left temporal region found a great deal of effused blood; there was effused blood also under the left eye-lid; also under the left lower jaw; came to the conclusion that the deceased was struck down by one or several blows from a blunt instrument, probably from a blackjack; during the whole time of his sickness he was senseless except a few moments; on the 24th inst. in the morning, I found his lungs in the beginning of lobal sis; also the pupils of his eyes, which were during the whole time of the disease contracted, in a dilated condition; he never came to his mind on his death, at 1½ o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst.

The Doctor then corroborated the foregoing testimony of Dr. Shapleigh.

Officer Koch testified that about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant he came across a man lying on the pavement at Third and Beaver streets; couldn't get the man up and started for help; when I got back a young man came up and I spoke to him about getting a push-cart to take the other to the station house; another young man then came up and the three of us carried him as far as Charlotte and Calvert street; left him there and went after a push-cart; then took him to the station house; there was blood where the man was lying.

E. W. Clark testified—Live No. 1006 Charlotte street; on the night in question was coming up Beaver street; a man was standing there; another man was also there named Aaron Benner; saw Benner leave the other, who went up Third street towards George; went up Beaver towards Charlotte; saw an officer there hunting for a push-cart; asked what was the matter; he told me he had found a man lying on the pavement; went and looked at the man; another man came up; we took the man to the Station House.

Officer Miller testified—On last Monday night two weeks since, from information received, I arrested John Conover, and found a billy on his person; the accused said nothing when arrested.

Victor Penrose testified—Live No. 1109 Charlotte street; was at John Ruhl's, on Second street, above Canal, on the night in question, about 12 o'clock; Mr. Benner and Mr. Hollinshead came in and wanted to play a game of bagatelle; I started to go home, and had got half way across the floor towards the door when I stopped and watched the game; a young man kept the game for them; we had beer; after I drank my beer I turned around and saw Scattergood standing beside me; Scattergood picked up the glass of beer belonging to the young man who kept the game and drank it; the young man came up and there was no beer for him; I then paid for a glass of beer for him; Ruhl then asked me to get them out, as he wanted to shut up; a German then came in the place; Conover also came in; Hollingshead and I started out; didn't see Benner Scattergood, nor Conover until I got to Third and Beaver streets; we all three commenced talking there; Conover caught Scattergood by the collar and said "I'll arrest you;" he pulled Scattergood off the pavement into the street; I told him not to do that; Scattergood came around to where I was standing; told him to go home; he started across the street; he was rather tipsy; I and Hollinshead left there; went up Third street about fifty feet above Beaver; stopped and talked together; while talking heard something fall, and looking around saw a man lying on the pavement; said to Hollinshead, "That man has knocked that man down;" Hollinshead answered:—"Never mind, I guess he has done something to Aaron Benner;" we started away; before we started, Conover came up to us from where the man was lying; he addressed some words to Hollinshead; went to Third and George streets; started to go home.

John Hollinshead, residing at No. 66 George street, testified—All left the tavern at about the same time; all stopped on the corner and talked together; Scattergood said, "I'm a Republican," when Conover said, in a joke, "I'll arrest you;" Scattergood started to go home after Conover let go his hold; afterwards heard the fall, and saw a man lying on the sidewalk; saw the man down and Conover standing up; Conover then wheeled and came towards me and said, "I knocked that man down;" it was about 1 o'clock; don't know whether it was Scattergood he knocked down; Conover told me that a man had run against him, and he had knocked him down; that it was a larger man than Scattergood.

Aaron Benner, living at No. 101 St. John street, corroborated the foregoing, and said, in addition, that he was the last one to come up to the corner; four persons, Conover, Hollinshead, and two others I did not know were there when I got up; stood there a while; they were talking about politics; started across the street and met two officers; left the other four there; saw a man lying at Third and Beaver streets; went to him, and told him to get up; he got up; he was bleeding pretty freely; put him to the corner step; sat him down on it; he was cut about the head; asked him where he was living; couldn't get a distinct answer out of him; except that he said "take me to the Independence Hose House;" told him I could not do it, as I had no authority then; told him I would take him home; tried to lead him up Third street; took him about ten yards when he tore away from me and went up Third street towards George; didn't follow him; have since learned that the man is called "Big Charlie"; his name is Wyatt; Conover has since said that he was the man that he (Conover) had knocked down; didn't see Scattergood struck.

ARREST OF AN ARTFUL FORGER—A FORGED CHECK FOR $7000 CASHED—CONFESSION OF THE PRISONER.—This morning a young man had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, to answer the charge of having committed a forgery amounting to $7000, or of having been a *particeps criminis* in the same. He was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning in a state of beastly intoxication by Officer Dawson, and, on being taken to the Station House, the usual search was made, and on his person was found $2514 06 in cash, a check for $4000, and another for $7000. The $4000 check was drawn by T. C. Mayer, Cashier of the "Allentown National Bank," in favor of "Stewart Hauser," and is *bona fide* of itself, though obtained under surreptitious circumstances. The other is on the "Mechanics' Bank of New York," and is a forgery.

The defendant when arrested gave his name as "James Miller," subsequently as "Stewart Hauser," and finally said he was the son of Mr. Jacob Singmeister, the proprietor of an extensive tannery in Allentown.

He said, furthermore, that he had been intrusted with $16,000 by his father, and that he got intoxicated through being led into bad company. At the hearing, this morning, he said that his proper name was S. W. Kaiser, and that he was a resident of Stroudsburg, Pa. He pronounced all his preceding statements false, and said he had made them only because of being unconscious from the effects of liquor. He is a genteel-looking young man, well dressed, of rather prepossessing appearance, and has been but the dupe of others more skilled in artful crime than himself. Since his arrest he has made a full confession of the forgery, and given the names of the principals in the matter associated with him.

Mr. T. C. Moyer, the Cashier of the Bank at Allentown, was examined at the hearing this morning, and testified that the defendant called on him on the 20th instant with a note from Mr. Singmeister of Allentown, who kept an account in their bank, requesting that a check for $7000 on the Mechanics' Bank of New York should be cashed. The signature of Mr. Singmeister was so well executed that Mr. Moyer promptly complied with the request, giving the defendant $5000 in cash, and his check for $4000, which was one of the two found on him. The check for $7000 given in exchange was a forgery, and by the prompt arrest of this man the bank loses but about $500 out of the entire $7000 paid him.

When the facts of the arrest were communicated to Chief Lamon, of the Detective Police, he at once took such efficient action as secured the attendance of the cashier of the Allentown Bank, together with Officer George Burk, both of that place, into whose custody defendant was delivered, and with whom he took his departure, by the North Pennsylvania Railroad, this afternoon.

A HIGHWAYMAN.—John Ryan, aged twenty-one years, attacked a citizen last night at Third and South streets, and attempted to steal his watch. Harbor Policeman Myers was in the vicinity at the time, and he took charge of Ryan, who has been held by Alderman Carpenter for a further hearing.

AN OWNER WANTED.—A policeman of the Twelfth District picked up a new coat, a vest, a pair of stockings, and a watch, at Sixth and Parrish streets, at an early hour this morning. The articles are at the station, Tenth and Thompson streets, awaiting an owner.

THE FUNERAL OF MEYER ARNOLD.—This morning the funeral of Meyer Arnold, who died on Tuesday evening last, took place from his late residence, No. 440 N. Fifth street, at 9 o'clock. It was largely attended by the numerous friends and relatives.

THE FIRE AT THE ATLANTIC GARDEN.—On Tuesday night this place of amusement, situated on Callowhill street, below Fifth, was destroyed by fire. Several of the surrounding properties were slightly damaged by fire, but suffered considerably from water. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the flames broke out in the front part of the building, and during the progress of the fire the front wall fell, covering up and severely injuring a number of firemen. The Garden was occupied by Curran & Norris, whose loss will be about $20 000, on which there is no insurance. The property was owned by Mr. Bicking, of Bordentown, N. J., whose loss will be about the same amount, he, like Curran & Norris, having no insurance. This was owing to the fact that the structure had been condemned some time since by the Building Inspectors.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

Successors to John O. Mead & Son,

Manufacturers of Finest Grades of

SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

PEARL, IVORY, and RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, Plated and Unplated, in quantities as required.

N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

11 19 thstuSw PHILADELPHIA.

SOLID SILVER.

BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,

ARE THE

AUTHORIZED AGENTS

IN THIS CITY FOR THE

STERLING SOLID SILVER WARE

OF [tuths]

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

2 6 tuthstu *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry.

An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE, constantly on hand, suitable for Holiday Gifts. 11 25 wfm13t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

PANTALOON STUFFS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of

Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres

IN THE MARKET,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. [3 25 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Roc Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

NOTICE.

I have this day made a reduction of TEN TO FIFTEEN PER CENT. in the prices of my Fine Custom-made Boots and Shoes for gentlemen's wear. The latest styles always on hand in different measures, so that a ready fit may be obtained.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmwf ABOVE CHESNUT.

PARLOR CROQUET,

A Fine Assortment, $10 Per Set.

A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW GAMES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

9 1mwsSm No. 913 ARCH Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Forthcoming Message from the President—Expensive Committees—Secretary McCulloch's Report—General Grant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Much important information is expected in the forthcoming message of the President. It is reported that he will give in it a full history of the negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

Congressional Investigating Committees

are expensive luxuries. The Ordnance Committee, appointed to ventilate certain irregularities, held several meetings, took volumes of testimony, and finally reported. It is said that the cost of simply copying and preparing documents to be laid before the committee amounted to the snug little sum of $17,000. If this single item alone has swallowed up so many thousands, what must have been the cost of the entire investigation, and what will its sequel, the Dyer investigation, added to the Congressional luxury, in the aggregate foot up?

The Report

of the Secretary of the Treasury is nearly all in the hands of the printer. The statistical part is now in the course of preparation, and the entire report will be completed early next week. It is being printed at the Treasury Department.

General Grant

does not propose to leave for New England until Monday next.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 27.—Arrived, brig Americus, from Buenos Ayres, for orders, and barque Dye Fugend, from Liverpool for City Point.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Cotton firm at 28½c. Flour active; sales of 8,00 barrels at last quotations. Wheat steady; sales of 7500 bushels. Corn firm; sales of 44 00 bushels at $1 01@1 02. Oats firm; sales of 37,0 0 bushels at 71c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28 75@27. Lard dull at 16@16¾c. Whisky quiet.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	127½	Pac. Mail S. Co.	117¾
N. Y. and E. R.	38¾	West. Union Tel.	36¼
Ph. and Read. R.	99¾	Tol. & Wab. RR.	59
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90¾	M. & St. P. R. com	69¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	88¾	Adams Ex. Co.	48¼
Chi. and N. W. com	88½	Wells, Fargo.	26
Chi. and N. W. pref.	89¾	U. S. Express.	46
Chi. and R. I. R.	103¾	Tennessee 6s, new	68¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	112¾	Gold	135¾

Market strong.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

Their Political Opinions and Bias.

In a recent letter to Hon. H. V. M. Miller, one of the United States Senators elect from Georgia, Hon. Joshua Hill, his colleague, says: "When asked what was your true position, I answered that you were an old Whig, but had not been acting with the Democratic party. That you were independent in your course; recounting what you had done for Convention, in the Convention, and in defense of the Constitution prepared by the Convention. And I ventured to say of you, that from my knowledge of you, you would support any measure of the new Administration that met your approval; that you would not consider yourself bound to follow the lead of any set of politicians. In this I thought I did you no injustice. Such was and is my confidence of General Grant, and such my reliance upon your manly determination to do whatever you think right, that I venture to hope that you will give a generous support to many of the leading measures of the incoming Administration."

To this letter Dr. Miller has replied as follows:—

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 18.—Dear Sir:—In your note of the 17th inst. (just received), you very correctly state my position in relation to the incoming administration.

As a citizen or as a Senator, I will offer it no factious opposition. On the contrary, so far as may be consistent with my duty to the country and my obligations to the Constitution, I expect to support it. Of General Grant personally, I know nothing; but in common with the whole country, I indulge the hope that, availing himself of his independent position, guided by his own magnanimity and sound judgment he will rise above mere party interests and make his administration so "grandly patriotic" as to command the admiration of all men. Should I find exhibited by him the desire to restore to the whole country the tranquility which results from the observance of the Constitution and obedience to the laws and the liberty secured by both, he will have no more earnest supporter than myself.

From my knowledge of your public and private character, I have no doubt you recognize other and higher duties for an American Senator than the maintenance of a party and the distribution of the emoluments of office, and I share with you the expectation that, upon questions which may arise in the future, we shall not be widely separated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. V. M. MILLER.

Hon. Joshua Hill.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 27

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 5-20s '62, cp.	112½	100 sh Read R.	b30. 49½
$18 0 City 6s, New	102½	100 do	49 41
$1000 do. Old	101¾	100 do	b30. 49 56
$2000 Leh 6s, '84, b&L	87½	100 do	49 41
5 sh C & Am.	128¾	100 do	49 56
51 sh Ins Co of N A	20	100 do	b10. 49¾
13 sh Leh V R	55½	100 do	b10. 49¾

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	102½	1 sh Penna R.	54½
100 sh Wash & Wal R	3¾	3 do	54¾
100 sh Read	830. 49½		

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.

LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,

9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Late by Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons,) No. 429 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Public sale on the premises No. 1818 N. Thirteenth street,

HANDSOME MODERN THREE STORY BRICK RESIDENCE AND LOT OF GROUND.

On Tuesday Morning

December 8, at 10 o'clock precisely, on the premises, No. 1818 N. Thirteenth street, above Montgomery avenue, all that handsome modern three story brick residence, three-story double back building, and lot of ground. 11 27 3t

Public sale on the premises, No. 2042 Wallace street,

HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE AND LOT OF GROUND,

On Tuesday Morning

December 8, at 11 o'clock precisely, on the premises, all that handsome modern three-story brick residence, three-story double back buildings, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Wallace street, corner of Twenty-first street, No. 2042. The house is in excellent condition, well built, and has all the modern improvements. Terms, $4000 may remain on mortgage. May be seen at any time. Keys at No. 2024 Wallace street. 11 27 3t

FOURTH EDITION

BOSTON.

The Custom of Pardoning Prisoners on Thanksgiving Day Observed.

FROM BOSTON.

Convicts Pardoned.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The custom of pardoning one or more convicts in the State Prison on Thanksgiving day, with a bountiful dinner to all, was not omitted yesterday. The pardoned prisoners were Edward C. Ray, of Boston, sentenced to ten, and served seven years, for obtaining goods by false pretenses; and William Kelly, of Lenox, sentenced to twenty, and served eleven, for assault with intent to kill. A large number of spectators were present. The exercises, consisting of singing, speaking, etc., added interest to the occasion.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.

Thanksgiving Day Observances.

Yesterday was very generally and appropriately observed as a holiday. All business was suspended. The churches generally held services during the morning, and were fairly attended. There were numerous festivals for the benefit of orphans', and other associations. A large number of persons went to the country. The places of amusement were open day and night. The Gas Company made a present of four hundred turkeys to its different employes.

Though most of the bar-rooms and restaurants were open, very little drunkenness or rowdyism occurred. No accidents are reported. The services at the Cathedral were grand and imposing. Many presents were given to the poor, etc. No newspapers were published this morning.

Hon. William M. Price,

one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Baltimore Bar, who died yesterday in his 77th year, from infirmities of age, was a contemporary of Reverdy Johnson, and has been a member of the Legislature and prominently named as United States Senator against Reverdy Johnson; was twice United States District Attorney, and several years City Counsellor under Mayor Chapman. All the Courts pay respect to his memory.

CORONER'S CASES.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the lad Crossley, rendered a verdict that he came to his death from the effects of taking strychnine.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of Henry N. Scattergood was suspended at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to be continued to-morrow.

—Liezt is "played out."

—People in Washington mean to have one more railroad, or die in the attempt.

THE MARKETS.

The following are the latest quotations for the various articles designated:—

ASHES—DUTY: 2½ ₩ ct. ₩ lb.
Pot, 1st at 100 lbs 7 75 @7 87½
Pearl, 1st sort 9 12@9 25
CANDLES—DUTY: 2½c ₩ lb.
Sperm, ₩ lb.—45 @—48
Do. No. 1 P's & Co—58 @—
Do. No. J'd & Sy—5 @—60
Adam'ne City—19 @—23
Adam'ne State—— @——
COAL—DUTY: 40c. @ $1 25 ₩ ton.
Lehigh, Gr'd'n—— @——
Sidney—— @——
Pictou—— @——
Anth. $2 10@3, 11 00@12 00
COCOA—DUTY: 3c ₩ lb.
Maracaibo, guaranteed 23 @30
Guayaquil " " 9½@10½
Para, " " —@——
St. Dom'go " " —@——
COFFEE—DUTY: 5c ₩ lb.
Java, wh'e, ₩ gd. 21 @23
Jamaica——14½@16
Laguayra——14½@16¼
Maracaibo——14½@17
St. Dom., cash——14 @14¼
COPPER—(RUPPER)—DUTY: Pig and Bar, 2½c. and Sheathing, sc ₩ lb.
American ingot—22½@23
Sheathing new (suits) ₩ lb.—38 @——
Sheath'g old.—20 @—21
Sheath'g yel.—26 @——
Pig, Inlie——— @——
Bolts——33 @——
DRUGS AND DYES—
Alcohol——2 15 @2 17½
Alcoe, ₩ lb.—21 @——
Aloes Socotrine—75 @—85
Alum——3½@—3¾
Ant'mony, gd—14½@—15¾
Argols ref. gd—21½@—25
Arsenic, pow'r, ₩ 2½@——
Assafœtida——25 @ 40
Balsam Copaiba—85 @——
Balsam Tolu—1 25 @——
Balsam Peru——@ 3 50
Bark, Peru, gd 27 @—31
Berries, Turk.——@——
Bi-carb. Soda, gd—@— 4
Borax, refined—36½@—37
Brimstone, roll—5 @— 6
Brimstone, flor—2¾@— 3¾
Brim'e, ₩ lb. gd 8 00 @ 70 00
Camph'r, ₩ ounce, g—@——
Camphor, ref.—1 05 @——
Cantharides——@1 05
Car. Ammonia—18 @—18½
Cardamoms—3 25 @ 4 00
Castor Oil——@—35
Chamomile Fl.—15 @—80
Chlorate Potash, gold——84 @—35
Cochineal Hol. gd 79 @—85
Coch. Mex. gold——@—70
Copperas, Am.——@— 2
Cream Tartar—30 @——
Cubebs, E. I.——@—30
Cutch, gold——@— 8½
Epsom Salts——3½@— 4
Gamboge——1 75 @2 00
Gum Arabic, sifts——37 @—38
Gum Arabic, pkd.——45 @—75
Gum Benzoin—80 @—85
Gum Myrrh, E. I.——@——
Gum Myrrh, Ty"——55 @——
Gum Trag., sifts—35 @—40
Gm Trag., ll. gd 60 @ 1 00
Hyd. Pota. Eng.——@——
and Fr., gold 3 65 @3 70
Ipecacuanha, Br.——3 00 @3 75
Jalap in bd gd—35 @ 90
Lac Dye good—30 @—45
Licorice Paste—24 @—32
Madder, Dutch gold——13½@—14½
Madder, French gold——15@——
Manna, small flake——95@——
Manna, large flake——1 70@1 75
Nutgalls, bl. Aleppo——35 @——
Oil Berg't——6 87½@8 50
Oil Cassia——@—3 50
Oil Lemon—4 00 @4 50
Oil Peperm't——@4 75
Oil Orange——@——
Opium, Ty. gd 9 25 @9 50
Ox. Acid ₩ lb—34 @——
Phosphorus——@—35
Prus. Potash.—28 @—40
Quicksilver—76 @—77
Rhubarb, Chi—2 25@3 25
Saleratus, c'h—20 @——
S. Am'lac. gd—8½@—8¾
S. Soda, gold.—1 77½@1 80
Sarsa'lla, Hon in bd gold.—28 @—30
Sarsa'lla, Mex. in bd gold.—@—15
Senna, E. I.—20 @——
Senna, Alex.—25 @—28
Shellac——44 @—51
Soda Ash 80 ₩ c. gold——2 37½@2 62½
S. Lead, W. gd——@—20
Sulph. Quin.——@2 85
Tar, Acid, g.—48 @—49½
Verdigris, g.—60 @—70
Vitriol, Blue—9¾@—11
Sissal, gold——11¾@—12
Manilla, ₩ lb, gold——@—13¼
Jute, gold——5¾@—6
Amer. und'd 160 @170
Do. dressed—275@315
HIDES—DUTY: 10 ₩ cent. ad valorem, gold
R. G. & B. Cayres——@——
Gn Slt Cow—11¼@—12
Do. do. gr. sltd—21 @—21½
Oronoco——19½@—20
San Juan——17½@—18½
Savanilla——12 @—13
Maracaibo & d—14 @—15
Maranh ox & c—12 @—13
Matamoras——14 @—14½
P. Cabello——17½@—18½
Vera Cruz——17½@—18½
Dry Salted gd.—12 @—13
Californiadry—12 @—13
Calcutta Buff. gd——@——
Do. Kips ₩ piece—15¾@—16¼
Do. green——13 @—13½
Green Salted——@——
City Slaughter——14 @—14½
HONEY—DUTY: 20c. ₩ gal.
Cuba, @ gal., duty paid.——@——
Cuba in bond gd——@——
HOPS—DUTY: 5 cents ₩ lb.
1868——15 @—25
1867——5 @—20
Bavarian——15 @—25
HORN—DUTY: 10 ₩ cent. ad val.
Ox, B. A. & R., G. & C.——@7 00
INDIGO—DUTY: FREE.
Bengal, ₩ lb...1 00 @ 2 25
Madras gold—98 @ 1 05
Manilla, gold—70 @ 1 00
Caracoa & gold—90 @ 1 00
Guatemala, gd. 1 35@1 42
IRON—DUTY: Bars $47; R. R. $70 ₩ 2240 lbs; Boiler and Plate, 1¾c. ₩ lb; Hand, Hoop, and Scroll, 1¾@2c. ₩ lb; Sheet, 3c. ₩ lb.
Pig, English, & Scotch ₩ ton, 41 00 @ 44 00
Pig, Am'can, 40 00 @ 44 00
Bar, Eng. ref. 100 00 @——
Bar, Eng 'in... 90 00 @——
Sheet, Russia, 1st qual. ₩ lb—12½@—13½
Sheet, English & American——@——
LEAD—DUTY: Pig $2 00 ₩ 100 lbs.; Pipe and Sheet, $2 75 ₩ 100 lbs.
Galena——@——
Spanish, gold..6 42 @6 45
Bar, new——16 00 @——
Sheet & Pipe——@—00
LEATHER—DUTY: Sole, 25—Upper, 30 ₩ c., ad val
Oak (S) Lt. ₩ lb—38 @—42
Oak, middle——38 @—46
Oak, heavy——40 @—46
Oak, crop——42 @—45
Hemlock, light—28 @—30
Hemlock, mid—27½@—29
Hemlock, heavy—25 @—27
Hemlock, dam—19 @—22
LIME—DUTY: 10 ₩ cent. ad val.
Rockland, com——@1 75
Lump——@2 00
LUMBER—DUTY: 20 ₩ ct. ad val. Wholesale prices
Timber, W. P. ₩ cubic foot——@——
Timber Oak, Oc——@——
Timber, Gay P (by car) scft——@—3
Eastern spruce per M.....18 00 @22 00
Sh'gles, ₩ M.....3 75 @4 50
Do. shaved, ₩ bdl. (5 M.)..9 00@10 00
Do Saw'd ₩ M..8 50 @9 50
Do Ced. 2 ft. list qual. ₩ M..4 00 @7 00
Do. Cypress, 3 foot——@——
Laths E. & M..3 05 @3 12½
Stav's W. Opo 110 00 @175 00
" W. Ohd..100 00 @235 00
" W. O. bbl. 80 00 @150 00
Head'g W. O——@140 00
MOLASSES—DUTY: 3c. ₩ gl
N. O., ₩ gal.....90 @—97½
Porto Rico.....45 @—48
Cuba Muscov...42 @—48
Cuba Clayed....40 @—42
Barbadoes.....—45 @—47½
NAILS—DUTY: Cut, 1½; Wrought 2½; Horseshoe, 3 cents ₩ lb.
Cut, assd. ₩ 100 lb——@4 50
Clinch.....6 75 @7 00
NAVAL STORES—DUTY: Spts. Turpentine, 30 cts. ₩ gal.; other kinds, 20 ₩ ct. ad val.
Turpen. soft, N. Coty, ₩ 280 lbs 3 75 @——
Tar.....Wilmington.....3 20 @4 00
Tar, ₩ bbl NC 3 12½@3 37½
Pitch.....3 00 @3 25
Resin-com. old 2 40 @2 45
Do. No. 2 2 80@2 85
Do. No. 1 2 75 @2 75
Spirits Tur.....44 @—44½
OIL—DUTY: Palm